CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 169 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUEAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	18 July	25 July
Ceylon Maru	B. Matsukura	4,905	19 July	1 Aug.
† Yotin Maru	....	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru	S. Nira	6,037	29 July	12 Aug.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	....	16 Aug.	26 Aug
Akita Maru	K. Ogava	3.817	28 Aug.	8 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6.083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Maru	I. Fujisawa	5.843	27 Sep.	9 Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chats carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alias Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	29th July 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8750	31st July 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7670	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd July	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA*	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA *	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA †	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from China Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug	MANDALA	8,246
22nd ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
5th Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
12th ,,	MERKARA	8,235
31st Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILLINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 26th July	NALDERA	..	Connects a Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug.	KALYAN	..	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
28th July	NALDERA	15,825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
20th July	BANDRA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
21th July	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
24th July	VITA	Karachi direct.
26th July	TAROBA	East & S.Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT'S MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 168.

Telephone No. 1836.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 5-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No. 9, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,844
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar, Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Rahon, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City, Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	,,	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	,,	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Moshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents safe custody of shares and Securities, collection of dividends and interest. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received [illegible] allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, payable

General Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc.	48,000,000	$00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000,000	$00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc....	27,200,000	$00—£6,038,400

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vent) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANCE

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Darien, Frengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonosaki, Singopore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

[illegible] No. 267.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic: "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—

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HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.

OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL [illegible]NCE CO., LD.

18, ES[illegible]D. FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible] lowest rates and with special [illegible]

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000.
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000.
New Business 1921	Rs.	55,86,300.

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.
Managing Agents:
Or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
393, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
The Chief Agents, D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic BILL COLLECTOR for Newspaper office, Rs. 500 security required. State Previous experience and salary to Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED AGENTS for WRITING INKS—Made of Indian Ingredients. Try once and you will forget English Inks. Price Rs. 1/8 per 25 oz. bottle. JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., 163, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R4194

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Pay 300-50-400. Apply with copies of testimonials to KHAN BAHADUR DABIRUL MULK SIR ISRAR HASAN KHAN, Kt., C.I.E., Mashirul Moham. Bhopal.
A C13718

WANTED—An experienced man as an ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Graduate preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as HEADMASTER Urdu Teachers' Training Class on Rs. 100—10—200 plus Rs. 20 W.A., p.m. Apply to SECRETARY, Bombay Schools Committee, stating age, mother tongue, qualifications and present occupation.
A 13756

WANTED—A first-class MECHANIC, who could adjust Carburretter and timing of Petrol Engines. None but those having perfect knowledge of tuning and Electric Mechanics need apply, with credentials to Messrs COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., of Aden, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A C13757

WANTED—A Parsi First or Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, well experienced in erection work and having a good knowledge of English for an up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. State salary required. Apply Box No. 8373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4351

WANTED.—A youngman (Moslim or Hindu) proficient in accounts, typewriting and general office routine to work as clerk to an Auctioneering firm established in East Africa. Starting Salary Shillings 300 per month with further prospects. For further particulars apply to G. A. BATOO AND COMPANY, P. O. Box No. 334, MOMBASA.
A R4343

WANTED—GRA[illegible]NDERGRADUATE[illegible] of some years' [illegible] as [illegible] Rs. 75 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to Mr. Dosabhai Lalkand Bhuj.
A R4295

WANTED.—For the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, a SANITARY INSPECTOR. Pay Rs. 70-2½-120 plus Rs. 7-8-0, Cycle allowance. Only those who possess Sanitary Surveyor's certificate need apply. Preference will be given to one who possesses previous experience and is trained in Vaccination. Selected candidate will have to serve on probation for one year after which he will be confirmed if his services were found satisfactory, at any time of confirmation the candidate will have to enter into an agreement to serve the Municipality for at least five years. Post pensionable The selected candidate must be prepared to join within a week of the receipt of order of appointment. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of August, 1922. D. B. SANEY, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Amraoti Town. Amraoti Dated 10-7-1922.
A C13730

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—A POST as a Manager to any of the Indian concern by an expert in commercial line with long experience. For particulars please write to Box No. 8367 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4346

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No. 8206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 13514

WANTED—POST as PRIVATE TUTOR or TEACHER in night School in Bombay. Can teach all subjects including Urdu and Persian upto Matriculation. Apply Box No. 8366, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4334

WANTED—A POST, a youth of noble family knowing Spinning and Weaving (General) as Assistant or Superintendent. Excellent certificates. Box No. 8374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4338

COMMERCIALLY inclined energetic, enterprising, respectable young Parsi, of refined tastes, wants SITUATION on substantial pay as Assistant to a business man or in a firm or as Manager or Private Secretary. Willing to tour to Europe. Apply Box No. 8372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4350

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and SHOPS at reduced rent in Ghia buildings, 151, Khetwadi Main Road.
C R4342

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO SUB-LET.—One commodious OFFICE, facing sea in 1st Floor, Amarchand Building, Ballard Pier. Apply KHANNA, 6, Homji Street, Fort.
C R4340

TO BE LET for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, at Reay Road, Mazagon, FLATS of a newly-built house, open on all sides. Apply No. 25, D'Lima Street, Mazagon.
C R4285

FURNISHED OFFICE two rooms in a central locality in Fort. Well ventilated for immediate entry. Rent Rs. 125. Apply Box No. 8243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C4274

A decent FRONT OFFICE ROOM first floor in Churchgate Street, also suitable for Dentists or Occulists, immediate entry. Apply Box No. 8370 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
C 13758

TO LET—One big upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, with electric lights and motor garage. For particulars apply to Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4286

SECOND FLOOR, Cassinath Hall, Nepean Sea Road, facing sea, open on all sides, big Hall, Billiard, Dining, and 4 Bed Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, separate Motor Garage. Apply W. B. CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R4338

TO LET—A big area on ground floor, quite suitable for Shipping Agents, Show Rooms, Banks and Godowns on a New Premises, opp. G. P. O., three minutes from Victoria Terminus and Alexandra Docks. Can be occupied in middle of August. Apply MAPEER & SONS, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R4349

TO LET a spacious GROUND FLOOR, admeasuring about 15,200 square feet, most suitable for Motor Garage, Show Room or some Weaving or Dyeing Factory. Available for immediate occupation at Byculla Club Back Road. Rent most moderate. For further details apply PREMIER STORES AND MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 42, Bank Street, Fort.
C R4283

TO LET IMMEDIATELY remaining two FLATS, Ground Floor and Second Floor in a newly built BUILDING at Nepean Sea Road facing the sea with Electric Lights, Fans, Baths and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 475 and Rs. 525 per month respectively. Apply to JEENA and Co., Churchgate Street, Fort.
C C13639

TO BE LET—Few FLATS at Caddel Cross Road, Mahim, in high locality, with favourable air and ventilation, accommodated facility for vast families. And one Bungalow at Caddel Road, siding seashore, the only chance for those wanting good ventilation and clear air, and to preserve health, nice accommodation with one Motor Garage too. Apply sharp to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay 3.
C R4357

TO LET—In Bangalore for the Season. "FENLOE" ADJOINING THE UNITED Service Club, Four large suites of rooms, spacious grounds, two tennis courts, fitted electric lights, fans and water, just out of the decorators' hands. "Greenfield." No. 2, Richmond Road—Two minutes' walk from the Club. A smaller house with four suites of rooms, tennis court, electric light, water. Both houses are situated in the best localities in town. Shop No. 5, Brigade Road—One of the busiest thoroughfares in the shopping district. Ground floor show-room with a 66 ft. frontage, front verandah, godown, fully equipped with show cases, etc. Upper floor, three rooms, front verandah, bath-room, usual out-offices. These and other desirable properties also for sale. Apply RAZA BROS. Estate Agents, 50, Richmond Road, Bangalore.
R4322

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SURPLUS BARGAIN.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES of every description disposing at moderate rate, viz., Dressing Chest of Drawers at Rs. 60, Plain Cupboards (Self) (hanging) at Rs. 65, Dining Room Chairs at Rs. 8, Dumbwaiters at Rs. 20. For further particulars apply ADAM SAJAN & COMPANY 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay No. 3.
H

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SONAPUR STREET, 450 yds. of LAND TO BE LET on lease or FOR SALE. Please enquire. Address: SULAMAN HAJI HOOSAIN Nalbazar. Wazir Building, Ground Floor.
G R4345

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 9lb. basket for Rs. 5-10. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA C13652

ORDERS REGISTERED for Pears and Apples, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON. Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

WANTED TO SELL—CHOICEST MANGO lichee, orange, peach, fig and sapot grafts, Rs. 12 per dozen, guava, lime, mangosteen, pumelew and planains, Rs. 6 per dozen. ROBERT SETH & CO., 62-5, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
GA C13753

WANTED TO SELL—CATTLE-PROOF Hedge seeds, first quality, proved stock. Rs. 3 lb; 10 lbs Rs. 25. ROBERT SETH & Co., 62-5, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
GA C13734

WANTED TO SELL.—EARLIEST "Patna cauliflower and cabbage seeds. First quality, Rs. 2 ounce; beautiful crotons, ferns and palms Rs. 5 dozen. ROBERT SETH & Co., 62/5, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
GA C13735

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES 6 lbs. or 2 lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Almonds and Apricots, Rs. 13. 6 lbs. Delicious Greengages or Egg Plums, Rs. 9. Delivery Free. Quality Special. Packing Scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. "GRAPES."
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Safeda-Maldah and Akbarnasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO. Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Rezamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—DAIMLER, 7-seater Knight Engine. A most handsome car. Aluminium painted body. Grey leather upholstery, nickle plated fittings. C. A. V. lighting in perfect order. Going at a sacrifice. Trial given. Apply Box No. 8232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R4251B

TWO seater Morris Cowley ENGLISH CAR FOR SALE, used for a few months, price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer. Apply MOON AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road.
JA R4354

FOR SALE—Real bargain for a lately overhauled, 7 seater, 4 cylindered "DE DION BOUTON TOURING CAR" quite suitable for Taxi or up-country use—in very strong and excellent running order. Price very cheap. Apply—Hormusji C. Setna, Canada Building, Fort.
JA R4330

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ONE BRAND NEW BOILER, 30 by 7½, 160 lbs. pressure, and one second-hand STEAM ENGINE, compound, condensing of 900 I.H.P. One DESIL OIL ENGINE of 350 B.H.P. Apply Box No. 8376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4355

FOR SALE—Special modern type ARC WELDING PLANT, complete with A. C. Motor, Self excited Dynamo of 5 K.W. Also A. C. Motors from 5 to 50 b.h.p. and Pumping Sets of all sizes. Write Box No. 8368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4347

WANTED—A Second-hand STEAM or OIL PLANT coupled to a D. C. Generator 460 Volts 100 K. W. complete with Switchboard, etc. Box No. 8369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4348

FOR SALE—(1) Adhesive and Para Rubber Tapes, (2) Electric Lighting Sets with 30 Lights and Magneto Ignition. Apply for particulars to Box No. 8334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13630

FOR SALE—HIGHLY LUCRATIVE FACTORY for manufacturing wooden articles, worked by electricity. Monthly nett income Rs. 1,000. Brokers Wanted. For further particulars apply Box No. 8248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4292

WANTED—New complete SPINNING MACHINERY with preparatory machines, 20,000 SPINDLES and one STEAM ENGINE, 1,200 to 1,500 I.H.P. Both of good make. Write with particulars to THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD., Ahmedabad.
K C13703

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. [illegible] few more remaining unsold. Please [illegible] immediately to avoid disappointment. [illegible] THE INVICTA ELECTRI[illegible]NT CO., 80, Homji Street, [illegible], Fort, Bombay.

[illegible]RSONAL.

[illegible] COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-five years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4352

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M B18185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13250

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with capital to finance a running concern trading in Mill and Gin Stores, Chemicals and Colours. Apply to Box No. 8375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4355

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

VEGETOL—Always use VEGETOL OIL for cooking meals. Cheaper in price than butter, ghee or lard. BURGE & SONS, 2401 East Street, Camp Poona. Please quote "Chronicle" when sending order. Stock can be had from Messrs. TEACHER & CO., Hornby Road and Cumballa Hill and Mr. M. A. JOSEPH, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R4189

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Type...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	250
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	250
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujarati Remington No. 2, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 180, L. Case 210	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS Policy Rs. 210, also cheap second-hand typewriters. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Type copying work executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriting taught by touch system at very moderate rates. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. COX and Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1922, has been declared payable on and after July 27th to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1922.
Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses.
Intimidation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.
FRANK S. WHITE,
Dy. Manager.
July 19th, 1922. C13754

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE Director of Development is prepared to receive proposals up to the 1st October, 1922, for a license for the supply of electricity in the Bombay Suburban Area. Copy of conditions, with plan showing the areas of supply, may be obtained from the office of the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C13687

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 25TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1922. C13661

INSURANCE.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MATHRADAS & CO. (Insurance Department) have removed from Mercantile Bank Building to more commodious Offices on the third floor of YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, lift available.
MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
"North British and Mercantile", "Queen of America", "Equitable Fire and Accident", "State", "Autocar", "Eagle, Star and British Dominions" and "General Accident" Insurance Companies.
C13714

TO BE LET,

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R 4303

WANTED

WANTED—An L. C. E., having practical Mill experience to superwise the work of a Mill in Central India under construction. Applicants should apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected. Apply Box No. 8362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C13715

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922. C13479

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.
LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next ADMISSION and PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS of the Benares Hindu University will begin on Monday, the 19th March, 1923. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 19th of September 1922.
SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares, the 12th of July, 1922. 13740

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS COLD
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July, 1922, to 8th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1922.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 10th August, 1922, during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd July, 1922.
C13751

LEGAL NOTICES
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MANILAL BHUDAR POCHOTIA has contracted to purchase from TARABAI PIARIBAI FATAREPKER, the undermentioned property, situate at Navalker Lane, Girgaum Back Road. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, casement, incumbrance, succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completaed after the expiry of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will be thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the Purchaser in the records of the Collector of the Land Revenue and of the Bombay Municipality.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed from payment or cess) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being near Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 164, 134, New No. B/847, Old Survey No. 9/10 and New Survey No. 2/7400 and in the Books of the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1637(2) and Street No. 2A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Harischandra Dhakji, on or towards the West by the passage of the Oart leading from the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the North by the property of Maratha Kshatriya Samaj and on or towards the South by the property of Gowtamrao Keshao.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1922.
KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13749

THE BOMBAY CUTCH MANDVI RUN

WE beg to draw attention of the general and travelling public to the fact that we have at present a steamer under construction for the sole purpose of carrying passengers. She would carry about 1,000—1,200 passengers and will be fitted with all the latest improvements and so will be in a position to give to the travelling public such comforts as no other line on the Bombay Cutch Mandvi Run is giving at present. There is one essential feature about this steamer and that is that she will be running very fast, faster than all the boats that were so far put on this run.
We now have to request the travelling public at large to be good enough to place before our Marine Expert, at the office of the P. S. N. Co., Ltd., at 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, above the Morvi Bank, personally or by letter, before the end of this month any suggestions that they may have to make especially as to the fitting of the steamer so that before bringing the ship out to India any suitable suggestions in the fitting out of the steamer may be complied with.
C13744

LOST SHARES

THE SIND PRESS CO.

LOST or MISLAID—One temporary RECEIPT in respect of Share No. 20 of the above Company in favour of M. D. Lalkaka. If no claim is lodged with the said Company in respect thereof within one month from the date hereof, a duplicate receipt will be issued.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1922.
C13748

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 563 of 1921.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort by their constituted attorney Chintamani Ravishanker Joshi, ... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
(1) MANGALJI MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Daristhan, outside the Fort, 2. NANALAL PARBHURAM and 3. MANILAL DAYABHAI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the executors of the last will and testament of Nandgori widow of Hiralal D. Saraya the former residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort and the latter at Babulnath Road outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of November 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday the 20th day of July, 1922 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 3F/3550 and part of 3589 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No.... 3914 (6), Street No. 101E and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Sankli Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Limited, and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20, and 21.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 7th day of June, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C13440

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on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWS PAPER CO, LD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Medows Street Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 25th July, 1922, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of, Messrs. D. L. Vaidya, N. H. Belgaumwala, L. R. Tairsee, M. W. Picktball, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Osman Sobani, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. D. L. Vaidya who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1922, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 18th July, 1922 to 1st August, 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO BE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 10TH KAMATIPURA LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the surviving mortgagee Bai Gangabai, the widow of Laxman Sayana Tota, and an account and at the risk of Gani Kadrat, the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 24th January, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 10th Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 38 sq. are yards or there abouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 435 New No. 10892, Old Survey No. 3895 and New Survey No 6692 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1895, Street No. 58 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the properties of Sonajee Contractor on or towards the North by Kamatipura 10th Street and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor Bai Motibai, widow of Hasambhai Vali and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Nazarally Rattansey Sakoor Rattansey, and Nimjee Rattansey sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under mentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khoja Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2887, New No. 9865, Old Survey No. 2813 New Survey No. 4322 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7301 and Street No. 210-212 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards East by the aforesaid Khoja Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Mariumbai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehim Hakim and on or towards the South by the property of Hajee Abdul Sakoor Hajee Hubib and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Malukchand Jethajee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Rahimbhai Mumunji, the mortgagor (since deceased) and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th March 1917 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing on the West side of Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar) without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bills 352 square yards and 1/9 square yard and according to actual measurement 336 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2317 and 2369 New No. 9374, old Survey Nos. 1162 and 1161 and New Survey No. 4526 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Parel Road. On or towards West by Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by Bapty Road and on or towards the South by the property of Perozbai and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8105 and Street Nos. 588-596 to 594 and 11 Cooper Street Parel Road and C Ward No 7947 and Street No. 9 Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Khandwalla and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Palm", Dadar Main Road, Dadar, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, English solid mahogany sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colours, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, electric hall and table lamps, one phonograph with records and stand, fancy vases, parian and marble figures, blackwood open carved pier table and carved furniture, corner and centre cabinets, fancy ornaments, old China jars and vases, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, teapoys, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, card tables, hat stands, coir matting, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of E. A. Green, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Official Liquidattor of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Monday, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, over Messrs. Asquith and Lords, on the 2nd floor, behind Messrs. Wadia Gandhi & Co., Solicitor's Office, the valuable office furniture of the Corporation, consists of writing table, roll top tables revolving chairs, fold and value chairs, office clock, one big Iron safe by "Godrej," one medium size safe of German make, electric ceiling fan, large wooden partition with glass screen, large and small glass cupboards, copying press, Royal and Oliver typewriters, Visigraph typewriter, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

Also on the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Cowasjee Patel St. Godown.

1 case containing 54 over coats.
3 Electric motors, 3 H.P.
1 case containing electric motors fans.
7 cases containing, 7 electric table fans.
4 casks velvet pulps.
9 casks colors.
1 case side lamps of motor lorries.
1 cask of salt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF SURAT SWADESHI STORES AT SANDHURST ROAD TOGETHER WITH THE GOOD WILL AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2206 of 1922 (Thakordas vs. Abdulla Khan) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 1st August next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Sandhurst Road all the stock-in-trade of the Surat Swadeshi Stores, together with the good will and the right of occupancy of the shop. The stock-in-trade consisting of piece goods, furniture, show cases, tables, chairs, safes, cupboard, benches, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 19th July, 1922.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla, Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi as the Lessor in the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Lease dated 22nd July, 121, and made between the said Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi of the one part and Ahmedalli Mulla Abdealli Tapia of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi and under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 13th June 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Ratanbai Dinsha Nasikwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at and on the south side of Waleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand seven hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A-7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A-2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 on which stood the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2483, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivahco, and partly by a private gully, on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand, on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PAINT MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1023 KEGS WHITE ZINC, BLACK AND GREY PAINTS OF MESSRS. LIVETT FRANK AND SON, LD., LONDON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medow Street, opposite the New Share Bazar on account and at the risk of the Insurance Office concerned:—

712 Kegs White Zinc of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water.)
238 Kegs Black Paints of Messrs. Livett Frand and Son., Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).
73 Kegs Grey Paints of Messrs. Livett Frank and Son, Ld., London, 28 lbs. (slightly damaged by Fire and Water).

The above Kegs are lying for inspection at the Auctioneers Rooms.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance will have to be paid and kegs taken delivery off within 2 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

A novelty programme by star performers. That is what our patrons generally want. EDNA DALIES.—Supported by a combination of talented Artistes

IN

PRINCESS BUDUR

or

THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN

Adapted from the 1001 Nights produced by MADAN THEATRES LTD: Directed on a scal of magnificent and splendour never before achieved in INDIA. The cast is a pinnacle of perfection featuring

ALL WELL-KNOWN LADIES OF CALCUTTA.

Daily.—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p.m.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
GandharvaNatak Mandali
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 19th July, 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] **EKACHAPYALA** [Acts 5
Saturday 22nd July, 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] **MOKA NAYAK** [Acts 3
Sunday 23rd July, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] **SWAYANWAR** [Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road at 8 to 11 A.M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.) Daily.
Proprietor. Gandharva Natak Mandali.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY
Wednesday 19th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)
Rakshasi Mahtwakanksha
Saturday 22nd July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 23rd July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors
N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Estb.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 65 and 66 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of cases of machinery, one big iron wheel with fan attached, thread, twist, khadi cloth, case of razors, motor lamp, cases of condensed milk, aronatic stricks, catachne, carved wood furniture healds (weaving), one hale coloured papers, baizecloth, shoes, English and Indian medicines, trunks and boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July 1922.

— PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF —
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-MORROW THURSDAY AT 6 p.m.
he world's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists

CHEFALO
AND
PALERMO
IN A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW ILLUSIONS
NEW TRICKS
NEW MYSTERIES

NEW DANCES
The Popular Musical Comedy Star
ADDIE LEIGH
IN New Songs from her Extensive Repertoire.

HALF PRICE MATINEE
TO-MORROW THURS. at 6 p.m,
Farewell Performance
LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co., Ld.
Upto 6 p. m.

NEXT SATURDAY.
JULY 22. JULY 22.
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CHAPLIN'S
LATEST! AND GREATEST!
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
with
The child Sensation of the Screen
JACKIE COOGAN
The great picture the world's greatest comedian has been working on for a whole year.
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Plans for both performances now open
AT ROSE & Co., LTD.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MITCHELL LEWIS
The Most Romantic and Endearing Hero of the Screen
IN
"JACQUES OF THE SILVER NORTH"

THE EMPIRE.

NEXT Saturday, 22nd July.
Every good Woman, every noble soul will want to see
"LADY GODIVA"
The sensational motion-piture.
A drama of the word's most glorious Woman.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
THE "JADE CASKET"
Picturesque Tale of Persia told amidst the exotic atmosphere and settings of the Orient with Persian courtyards and gardens, bathing pools of the harems beautiful women slaves and fascinating women of the East casting a spell of Love from behind their veils.

A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.
The screen adaptation of the finest story-piece from the Great Indian Epic:—
MAHABHARAT
PANDAVAS IN EXILE.
Produced by
HINDOSTHAN FILM Co.,
Its faithfulness to the original and its ancient artistic atmosphere makes this picture flawless.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Four Shows daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"



15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES.
SUSPENSE
SURPRISE
SENSATIONS
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
EPISODES 4, 5, and 6.
A PERILOUS RIDE.
A WOMAN'S WIT.
A NIGHT OF TERROR.
PATHE PICTORIAL and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
Globe Cinema

WEST-END CINEMA

One more Sparkling Universal Jewel
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
"Across the Deadline"
Here is a new kind of Far North story with one of the greatest cast ever assembled! The Thrills, Romance Suspense—and the Hero and the Heroine you will all like! It's Mayo's best Picture! Here is an appeal to the popular mind of the situation, wherein a family and a town are divided into two parts, hitting each other. It is the bitterest family feud outdone with not a bit of bloodshed.
(5 Reels) Featuring the popular Stars
Frank Mayo
and
Molly Malone
The Programme includes International News and a 2-Reel Comedy
'Shipwrecked Among Animals'
Featuring Harry Street and
Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Here's something Extraodrinary for you!
A Record Double-feature Programme
(1) The Serial Sensation of the Season
"The Evil Eye"
A Most Powerful Story of the "Inside" of the GREAT WALL STREET BOND MYSTERY, by the celebrated writer
Mr. ROY L. Mc CARDELL
who wrote the Screen's Most successful Serial Production
"The Diamond from the Sky"
and has written more than 800 Screen dramas, besides
Decidedly an UNCHALLENGED STORY from an UNCHALLENGED PEN.
featuring
BENNY LEONARD
The Most popular Lightweight Champion Boxer of the World and an all-star cast, including STUART HOLMES, RUTH DWYER, MME. MARSTINI, AND MARIE SHOTWEL.
This Week—1st. Two episodes, 4 Parts, together with
(2) A Most Beautiful, and Ideal Love--drama
"THE WHITE IDOL"
The Story of an orphnn maid, who loved a man that came to be her master!
A Most Interesting and Inspiring Italian Love—drama.
Specially selected to suit the tastes of the Lovers of
Ideal Society Pictures!
It's a Splendid Sclection indeed
"THE TILAK WEEK"
A one-reeler by the Hindustan Cinema Co. depicting the late lamented LOKAMANYA—the Son and Servant of India with has other Colleagues The Mahatma GANDHI and other Specially Selected for
"THE TILAK WEEK"
THIS DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY will be presented at the
"STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
4 shows daily—Coming. 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturdays and Sundays—Extra Matinee at 3-30.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

FACT OR FICTION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Certain events have occurred and are occurring of late of which it may be asked "Is it a fact or fiction?" Here are some:—

(1) Sir C. Sankaran Nair is to be prosecuted for his book "Gandhi and Anarchy" not by Mahatma Gandhi but by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

(2) Rt. Hon. Sastri is regaling himself in hobnobbing with Ministers of Australia and New Zealand instead of going to East Africa or South Africa where the sufferings of Indians are acute. He intends to move about America at the cost of Indians to misrepresent the Congress cause but will not care to go to Fiji or British Guiana.

(3) The Liberals in India cry hoarse over the violence or terrorism practised by innocent though misled enthusiasts but have no word against the terrorism practised by Pathans every day and violence committed every day on the public by drunkards.

(4) While the rights of drinking and prostitution are upheld by the bureaucracy and supported by the cooperators (the former for funds for education and the latter as inevitable), the rights of free speech, honest publication of patriotic writing and organisation to develop manly qualities are denied by the bureaucracy with the implicit support of the Indian Liberals.

(5) The nationalists in Poona, who did not spare a word of abuse against the Moderates for their taking unfair advantage of the weakening of the Nationalist Party caused by the incarceration of the late loved Lokamanya, are now taking an equally unfair advantage of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

(6) While a journal of America declares the Government of India to have forfeited their claim to the respect of humanity owing to the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi and women of America protest against his imprisonment, Mr. Sastri swears the Liberals' support of the Government against and Sir Chimanlal swears the toleration shown by the Bombay Government to Mahatma Gandhi.

(7) Four Indians, who would have died but for the bravery of a student of the St. Xavier's College viz. Mr. Nanavaty and who saw that the gallant youth was all but dead for his saving their lives, forget even to utter a word of thanks to him and the excuse offered for this forgetting is confusion!

(8) A member of the Corporation—who wants to show he is doing something—is bent on removing bodily a lady who may occupy a seat in a tram car other than the meagre four reserved for ladies, but does not care to stop the smoking on all seats promiscuously—smoking which is very offensive and nasty and is at present prohibited except on the last three or four rows in the short or long car as the case may be.

(9) Mr. W. T. Halai is anxious to stop cow-killing in the City of Bombay and is too enthusiastic over his compilation of statistics to have any patience with not only his opponents but even with those who may not go as fast as he. But he does not care to see that if cows be really so rare as he seeks to make out, there must not be found in the Bombay streets numerous cows who have to be fed on charity and are allowed to obstruct footpaths in the busy dusk hours so completely as to make it impossible for men to use them!—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

KARACHI SYNAGOGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am now in Poona, but since I spent the greater part of my life in Karachi, say nearly 20 years, I read with great interest the article regarding the the Karachi Synagogue, that appeared in your popular paper dated the 4th July.

During my long stay in Karachi I moved freely with all the members of my community, both rich and poor and was always in close touch with Synagogue affairs.

The Synagogue was built at the sole expense of the late Mr. Solomon David, and is well-endowed, not by the whole of the Karachi Jewish community but by just a few, the principal donors being Messrs. G. Solomon, President, and Abraham Reuben, Vice-President.

Mr. G. Solomon rebuilt the old building at his sole expense and Mr. Abraham Reuben built a spacious hall at his sole expense and dedicated the same to the Community. Apart from that the above two gentlemen have always helped the Synagogue most liberally and it was due to their generosity that several Karachi Jews could enjoy the privileges of the Synagogue at a very nominal cost. If it were not for their noble qualities of head and heart, the Karachi Synagogue and the Karachi Jewish community would never have enjoyed the good reputation that they do today. I may boldly say that these two gentlemen are the strongholds not only of the Synagogue but also of the Karachi Jewish community as a whole.

The Karachi Synagogue is very independent. It has very rarely received any donations from outside and so its affairs do not in any way affect the rights of the communities of Bombay or elsewhere.

I know for certain that those gentlemen of Karachi, by whom the Synagogue is maintained are not at all in favour of having any Trustees and so Mr. G. Solomon is quite justified in not entertaining the question of appointing the same, particularly when that question has been raised by persons who have never been of any good to the Synagogue or the Community.

The Karachi Jewish Community has always been wide awake, but I think it must be some ignorant members who, out of malice, may have woke up just to play some mischief and cause a split in the community.

Although the Synagogue is maintained by a few members only, it is entirely left open for the benefit of the Community.

Mr. Abraham's relationship with the Local Municipality has nothing to do with the Synagogue affairs and the correspondent, therefore has displayed very mean spirit by making a mention of it.

The above information is most sincere and to the best of my knowledge and it ought to prove effective in removing all doubts that may have been raised in the minds of the Public.—Yours, etc.

A POONA JEW.

Poona, July 14.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Commissions and Committees.

A Committee was appointed in the latter part of 1920 by the Government of Bombay to draw up a comprehensive scheme for Technical and Industrial Education in the Bombay Presidency. It consisted of representatives of the Bombay University, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Bombay Millowners' Association, the two Railways and included also educationists like the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Kanitkar and an official industrialist in the person of the Mint Master, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye became the Minister for Education before the Committee came into existence and so a substitute was found for him. This Committee has now presented its Report which has shared the fate common to so many Commissions and Committees and in this wise has kept up the tradition of precedence. The Report as it is published consists of two parts, the first of which represents the opinion of 10 European members and the second signed by 6 Indian members constitutes the minority report. This practice of Commissions and Committees issuing their reports in two parts, one signed by Europeans and another signed by Indians, has become so common that one is tempted to suggest that whenever any Commission or Committee is appointed it must consist of two divisions entirely one consisting of European members and another consisting of Indian members and both these divisions should submit their reports separately which will serve the same purpose as that at present done by Commissions and Committees with the only salutary difference that it will not create the same amount of bitterness between the Indian and non-Indian members of these Commissions.

We cannot help saying that time has now come when every Commission or Committee should have a majority of Indian members and that Europeans, if they are to be appointed at all, should be appointed as experts or as representatives of particular interests. The opinions of English members on these Committees can at the best be taken as suggestions which may or may not be accepted ultimately by the Government of India but the opinions of Indian members should carry a paramount weight as coming from representatives of the people with vested interests in the soil. This is the practice which is prevalent in all the parts of the civilised world where people would be surprised to learn that the Indian procedure is altogether different. Not only this but some of our people themselves appear to have got the habit of arguing that a particular section should get a particular representation because a similarly constituted English section has got it. Thus, for instance, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and some of our publicists argue that the Indian commercial community should have at least 5 elected seats on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust because the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has got five representatives. We venture to think and to point out that this line of reasoning is faulty. The real line of reasoning is that it is only the Indian interests which have got any right to representation on such a body as the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. European interests have no right of representation at all and if there is any representation to be given, it must be in a very small proportion. In short, European representation, to put it frankly, must be the question of sufferance only. We would like to know on what continental Port Trusts and Municipal Corporations English merchants have got a place or on what English Boards like the London Port Trust Board or the London County Council Japanese or American merchants have got any place.

Technical Instruction.

The Committee to which we referred to in the first paragraph was asked to examine the existing facilities for imparting higher education in mechanical engineering and technology and to suggest measures, including provisions for research work and to prepare leaders, organisers and experts as persons qualified to fill leading executive positions and business. This reference apparently following the recommendation of the Industrial Commission observes that "It is urgently necessary to prepare a higher technological training, which will provide the means whereby the physical science students of the colleges affiliated to the University may learn to apply their knowledge to industrial uses. . . . and we anticipate that industrial expansion will justify the starting of departments of general technological chemistry. . . We regard it as certain that public opinion will demand that these colleges shall be connected with the local Universities and that the students shall be able to obtain University degrees. To this we think no serious objection can be raised. . ." The Indian Merchants' Chamber had as its representative on the Committee Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, who has proved to be a doaghty and ever watchful spokesman of Indian interests. There appeared to him a tendency in certain quarters to throttle by adverse criticism every attempt to create facilities for higher technical education. In fact in a note circulated to the members of the Committee with the terms of reference it was suggested that a higher Technological education should be subordinated to other classes of technological education mentioned in the terms of reference. Mr. Vakil submitted, therefore, a timely representation to Sir M. Vishweshwarayya, Chairman of the Technical Education Committee, on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber condemning the charges brought against the capacity and fitness of Indians for higher technical training and undertakings. It was pointed out that Indians had been sinned against and maligned and that to do justice to young Indians and to make India self-sufficient, the only course left open was to create a Technological Institution technically trained yound men, a technical spirit must permeate the whole of the educational system from the very beginning, as is the case in countries like the United Kingdom and Japan, for instance. Our educational system is, unfortunately, fundamentally different, modelled with a view to train up clerks. As soon as a boy enters upon his scholastic career in the Anglo-vernacular school, for instance, he imbibes the atmosphere of a purely Arts course designed consciously or unconsciously to make him unfit for a my industrial occupation. One of the greatest causes of the decadence of handicrafts in India is that sons of artisans as soon as they have taken any High School or still more any college education leave off their old avocations and prefer to be quill-drivers and to occupy a table and a chair rather than to earn their living by manual labour.

Begin from the lowest wrung.

The minority has the boldness of conception and breadth of vision to think that the existing educational system must be revolutionised, if a spirit of industrial and technical training is to permeate the whole of the educational atmosphere. They have, therefore, proposed instruction begining from the lower industrial schools right up to the University grade. Lower industrial schools will be for persons whose general education has not gone beyond primary fourth standard and who are preparing themselves to become skilled workmen. They have also proposed institutions for girls and women with regard to which the majority assumes an air of easy and complacent cynicism with a view to prepare leaders, supervisors, organisers and experts and thus to prepare the way for filling all th eleading executive positions in the industries and commerce in this country with Indians. This representation put forward a detailed scheme of a Technological Institution and we are glad to find that the whole of this representation has been accepted in full in both the Reports. It means that if the Government of Bombay is going to follow conscientiously at least portions of the report on which all the members have been unanimous, it should provide the Presidency with a well-conducted and well-equipped Technological Institution.

Differences.

The main difference between the two reports may be summed under the following heads:—

1. Type of schools or intitutions;
2. Number of students to be trained and estimate of costs; and
3. Organisations and agencies for carrying out the scheme.

The majority report recommended gradual extension along the existing lines while the minority report maintains that far more revolutionary changes are necessary. When the majority report says that the only possible ine of activities should be a progress along the existing lines, it practically means nothing for the existing lines do not provide for any satisfactory instruction whatever in technical and industrial subjects. We have got a Victoria Technical Institute but that is all. What the minority practically says is that if it is intended to have industrially

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 68
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	22 38
(As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	21 90
closing time.) — Mar.	21 80
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21 85
— Jan.	21 48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	..
August	12 96
Sept.	12 78
Oct.	12 67
Nov.	—
Dec.	..
Jan.	12 35
Feb.	12 28
Mar	12 21
April	—
May	12 10
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	13 10
August	12 92
September	12 78
Oct.	12 64
November	12 52
December	12 42
January	12 31
February	12 25
March	12 18
April	12 12
May	12 06
June	12 01

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18 40
Aug.	18 30
Sept.	18 45
Oct.	18 60
Nov.	18 70
Dec.	18 75
Jan.	18 75
Feb.	18 85
Mar.	18 95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 17th:

M. G. Bengal Good	8 65
" " Fully Good	9 05
" " Fine	9 45
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 35
" " " Fully Good	10 75
" " " Fine	11 15
M. G. Broach Good	11 25
" " Fully Good	11 65
" " Fine	12 05
M. G. Scinde Good	8 55
" " Fully Good	8 95
" " Fine	9 35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 17th.

Oct.	21 98
Dec	21 85
Futures at New York.	
Jan	21 60
Mar	21 50

Liverpool, July 17th.

July	13 10
Oct.	12 64
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	
Jan.	12 31
Mar.	12 18

London, July 17th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 17th:

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
" " 2 months hence	35 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian bought. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 13th instant	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 17th.

WHEAT.

Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Paid	51/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50/9
Australian 52 lbs. July Sellers	5

Tone:—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 3/4
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug. Quoted	£ 18 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 1/8
Tone of Rapeseed:— Firmer	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 22 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Nearest Value	£ 9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug. Seller?	£ 18 3/4
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 19 3/4

Tone:—Firm,

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Brazers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 5/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/2
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 97
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 19/32
Govt. Securities 3%	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	22

Tone:—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/6

Tone Rathereasier tendency.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July 18.

To-day Reuter reports 48 points lower in New York features, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 512 and steadily went down to Rs. 501 on selling by an office. From this level it advanced to Rs. 505 on European Exporters buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 450 and eased to Rs. 442 on selling by a Marwari Bull Operator and after fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 446. As trading in new crop has been opened, the contracts for this year's cotton are neglected and consequently F. G. M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 530 and after sharp fluctuations remained Rs. 535 at 4 p.m. F. M. G. Oomra July was Rs. 455 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 470 and declined to Rs. 461 in accordance with selling in new crop, and was Rs. 465½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 38 1/2 nominal. The Marwari Bazar closed for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 505. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 506 and closed at Rs. 500.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Japanese Houses and local millwalas were not buying and only 1,200 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK CABLES.

The following cables from New York, dated the 15th July have been received:—

(1) Expect higher in immediate future.

(2) Consumption of American mills during 11 months 5,455,000 Bs.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM.

"U. S. A. mills consumption for June 508,000 Bs.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (₹ P. M.)

Bombay; July 18th.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May		500
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.		431
Fully Good Bengal	July		378
Fine Oomra	July		449
" "	Sept.		459
Southerns	July/Augt.		511
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		440

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 18th.

			Rs
F. G. Broach	April May		507
Fully Good Broach	July/August		435
Fully Good Bengal	July		381
Fine Oomra's	July		466
" "	Sept.		466
Southerns	July/Augt.		512
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		447

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18th.

Description, Super Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	410	390	370	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	485	465	450	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	525	505	490	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	510	490	475	—
M. G. Broach	545	535	525	—
Southerns	—	—	530	520	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce to-day for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th inst. 1922.

Cotton	7004 Bales.
Wheat	3790 Cwts.
Linseed	4606 "
Rape, etc.	1415 "
Gingellyseed	1051 "
Poppyseed	148 "
Groundnuts	764 "
Castorseed	7264 "
Rice	121 "
Myrabollams	156 "
Cottonseed	6054 "
Mowraseed	1089 "
Gram	117 "
Juwar	544 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	1702 "
Coal	1870 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, July 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/12.
Bars Gold forwaid Rs. 26/13.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92/13.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 93.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 19/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Rs. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T. T. Rs. 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D. D. Rs. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 345.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 365.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 355.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 165.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 160.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 271.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. Rs. 179½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 347.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-8.
London Silver ready—d. 35-8.
London Silver forward—d. 35-6.
Tone of silver—Quiet—India bought, China seller.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$. 4.44 5/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 53.80.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.16.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 51.90.
Italian Exchange—Liros. 99.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 2030.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922. Rs. 100/3.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Loan due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal Loan due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady but uncertain.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,400, India 121, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 16/12 and Eastern 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,850, Alliance 305n., Apollo 85, Birla Mills 91/4, Bombay-Cotton 1,220, By.-Dyeing 1,440, Bradbury 1,070, Century 840, Cent.-India 5,000, Colaba Land 2,350, Coorla 275, Crescent 555, Currimbhoy 1,720, David 1,725, Edw. Sassoon 545, Elphinston 151/4, Fazulbhoy 1383, Gokak 242/8, Ind.-Bleaching 225, Ind.-Malwa 707/8, Jamshed Mfg. 485, Kastoor Chand 1,045, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3,205, Madhavrao Scd. 260, Mathuradas 850, Meyer Sassoon 330, New Great 847/8, New City 720, Pabani 880, Pearls 1,120, Phoenix 920, Shapurji 345, Simplex 870, Standard 2,625, Swan 1,220, Swadeshi 4,940, Tata Mill 1,175 x. d. Vishnu Cotton 2,510.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 525, B-Burma 520, B.-Burma N. I. 155 pr., Bt.-Burma pet 8/10 B. Tramway 122/8, B.-Steam 235, Bundi Cement 290, Ind.-Cement 290, Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,430, New India 21/4, Shivrajpur 32, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 217/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 185, Tata Hydro 880, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7/14.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	345
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	212
Shanghai	271
Japan	164 1/2
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, July 18th.—6 p. m.

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63 0 0	9 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	73 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	— —
Mowrassed	7 10 0	— —
Barley	44 0 0	— —
CCastorseed	61 0 0	— —
otton Seeds Ready	38 4 0	5 10 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	9 6 0
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	9 11 0
Linseed, May	15 6 6
Linseed, Sept,	15 11 0

COLOUR MARKET.

July 18.

Quotations:—
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 360 per cask.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 95 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 3-4-0 per lb.
Delia Purpurine 5B. Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 6-7 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 11-12 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 16.

On Saturday was witnessed one of those deplorable spectacles in Bandra which must sorely grieve the hearts of the noble band of humanitarians and philanthropists who are indefatigably labouring to save innumerable unhappy individuals, families and homes from the terrible thraldom of drink.

In the Collector's Office at Palli Hill, Bandra, there was held an auction sale of toddy licenses for the various villages within the Bombay Suburban District. There were 234 Tree-Foot-Booth and 11 Palli licenses to be auctioned for one year, namely, from 1st August 1922 to 31st July 1923. There was a big crowd of some 800 persons, consisting of Christians, Parsis, Hindus and others of a nondescript character.

To what an amazing extent the craze for toddy licenses has grown will be easily realized by a glance at the following comparative figures in respect of a few shops only and such phenomenal increase has been the case with almost all booths

In the village of Malavni there are three toddy booths and each paid the license fee of Rs. 10 only for the year ending 31st July 1922. Last Saturday the highest bids for the three shops were Rs. 380, Rs. 365 and Rs. 585 respectively for the year commencing 1st August 1922. Similary at Bandra a booth that paid Rs. 14 changed hands, the highest bidder having bagged it for Rs. 266. Besides such abnormal rise in license fees the licensee have to pay Rs. 12 per tree by way of extra duty, so that one having 25 trees has to pay Rs. 300 in all for extra duty.

In a few hours Rs. 22,000 was collected.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balance of the Government of India:— (In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	31st March 1922.	30th April 1922.	31st May 1922.	30th June 1922.
In District Treasuries	5,61,22	4,51,33	3,97,41	4,27,37
With the Imperial Bank of India	20,08,28	15,18,45	16,84,90	16,66,67
Total	25,69,50	19,69,78	20,82,31	20,94,04

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 17th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.649
Temperature of Air — Degrees	81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2
Dew Point	77.0
Relative humidity of Air	8.859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7
Minimum do do	76.0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.SSW.
Movement of Wind do miles.	169
Fall of Rain inches	0.10
Total fall during month	11.41
Do. do. year	38.04
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 18th July	0.16

COTTON MILLS IN HYDERABAD STATE.

CONCESSIONS GIVEN TO SIR FAZULBHOY.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 18.

A press communique issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry announces concessions to Sir Fazulbhoy for the establishment of four cotton mills in the Hyderabad State. A Company by the name the Oosmania Mills Company Limited has been registered with a capital of one crore of rupees. One of the conditions of the concessions by the Nizam's Government is that half the shares be made available for the subjects of the State and the Company be registered in Hyderabad.

It is understood that Sir Fazulbhoy is discussing other industrial matters including the potentialities or cotton growing, the development of mineral resources of State, etc.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	230
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1400
" Contributary	125		"		300
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	131
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	798
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	16/12
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	..	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2		" "	15%	£ 28
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	75

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	112
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	630
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8%	68
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	65
Mandhra Ehes	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	55
Sindh Light	140	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	112
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	560
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	6

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	46
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17 1/2%	290
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	265
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1430
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-0-4	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	338
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305 x.
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	58
Birla mills	100	100	Apl-Sept	8	91/4
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1230
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	96	1440
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	1070
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	840
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5000
Colaba Land	700	700	Marcb	130	2350
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	275
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	50	555
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1725
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	105	1725
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apa.	200	1260
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	ea.8	8/1
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	50	545
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	151/4
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1383
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	340
Gokak	100	100	"	30	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	10	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	52	707/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	485
Kastoorchand	500	500	Julp-Dec.	50	1045
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	60	600
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	18
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	235	3205
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	800	8775
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	260
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	600
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	880
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	330
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7100
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	847/8
New City	100	100	"	60	720
Pabau	250	250	"	90	880
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	1120
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	920
Premier	100	100	May	"	165
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	20	272/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	365
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	15	572/8
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	25	345
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	700	19,500m.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	870
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	220	2625
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1220
Swadeshi	500	500	Apl-Oct.	300	4960
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1175 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apl-Oct.	200	2810

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	215
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	122/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	880

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	525
B. Burma T. Compo	125	125	"	25	328
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	155 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1800
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—	Mar-Oct.as 6.	8/10	
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		235
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	160
Marcks	100		"	12	98
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	21/4
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	380
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	82	675
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7/14.
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	60
Defd	20	20	Sept.	21/8	21 7/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	51/4
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	185
Tata Oil.	100	100	"	"	55
Thacker Co.	92	92	June	"	120

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court at 11-30 a.m.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to welcome Pandit M. Nehru and Hakimji.

Public meeting re. Indian Position in South and East Africa, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 21.

English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Council Hall, Poona, 2 p.m.

Meeting of shareholders' of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co. (in liquidation), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 23.

Meeting of South Indians of Bombay, Vidya's Hall (off Dadar English School), Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, 4-30 p.m., Mr. K. S. Iyer to preside.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	18 10
Poona Express	22 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 [illegible]	22 0
Madras Express.. ..	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay [illegible]awar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujrat [illegible]	11 10	20 20
Ka[illegible]ar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

A public meeting will be held at the Excelsior Theatre, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m. re-Indian situation in Jiji, and S. and E. Africa, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, to preside.

MEETING TO WELCOME PANDITJI AND HAKIMJI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.) to welcome Punditji Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan, pillars of Hindu-Moslem Unity when Miss Perin A. D. Nawroji will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MOSLEMS.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targibo Taalime Islam, Habib Building, Bhindi Bazar, a public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Anjuman Hall, at 9 p.m. (B. T.) to protest against the resolution of Mr. W. T. Halai about the prohibition of cow slaughter in the slaughter house of Bandra.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ANGLO-INDIA SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders' of the Anglo-India and Colonial S. N. Co., will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider what measures may be taken to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and to urge on the Official Liquidator, etc., to prosecute all responsible parties. Messrs. Havelivalla, Noble, Bharucha and others will speak and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee will preside.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the South Indians of Bombay will be held in Vadya's Hall Mr. K. S. Iyer presiding (off Dadar English School), Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, on Sunday next (the 23rd inst.), at 4-30 p.m. to consider the desirability of starting a South Indian Co-operative Association having for its objects:—

(1) The building of houses for the accommodation of the Members of the Association.

(2) The establishment of Stores, Reading Rooms, Libraries, etc.

(3) The establishment of schools for the children of South Indians.

(4) The provision of facilities for ladies to acquire training in music, first aid, sewing, etc.

Recognising the vital importance of such an institution to the community in a city like Bombay, every South Indian is requested to be present at the meeting and offer all possible assistance to organise the Association. Prominent South Indians in Bombay have consented to support the scheme wholeheartedly and will be present.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

A public meeting will be held at the Deccon Volunteers Corps Office (Swaraj Building, near Elphinstone Bridge), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday next (the 24th instant) to consider the formation of a Taluka Congress Committee for the Elphinstone Road area. All Congress members are requested to attend.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA SAHAYAK. MANDAL.

Under the ausnices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal, Bombay branch, a "pan-supari" ceremony will be held to welcome Pt. Motilal Nehru and other Congress leaders to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall. Pt. Motilal Nehru will speak on the occasion.

TWASHTA KASAR SAMAJ SEWA SANGH.

The members of this Institution have received from Mr. Ramkrishna Mahadeo Salvi a generous donation of Rs. 501 to the fund of the "Twashta Sewak" Magazine conducted by them for the benefit of the Twashta Kasar Community.

A TWASTA KASAR MEETING.

At a gathering of the Twasta Kasar community of Bombay held on Sunday night in the Shree Mahakali Temple at Pydhonie, under the presidentship of Mr. Gajananrao A. Godambe, the community's thanks to Mr. Kripalani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, for withdrawing the prosecutions against the copper and silversmiths of Fanaswadi and other localities, were expressed. Thanks were also expressed to those who through the press and otherwise had helped the community to secure redress of their grievance. A gold medal was presented to Mr. S. K. Thule for special services rendered in this connection.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.)

DEATH OF A HINDU RELIGIOUS PREACHER.

A correspondent writes:—

The death of the well-known Hindu religious preacher, Govind Buwa of Mandevi, took place, on Monday evening, at his residence at Chikhalvady. He was suffering from cancer. The deceased was highly revered by the backward Hindu classes. They are very much regretting the loss of the eminent "Bhakta" who wielded great influence over them.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the newly formed "Young Men's Muslim Association" of Bombay was held on the 10th ultimo. The membership of the Association is open to all adherents of Islam, high or low. The association aims at the establishment of complete concord among the various sects of Islam and the creation of fellow-feeling in them, them. It will also seek to promote the religious, social, educational and economical interests of Muslims. At present the office of the Association is situate in room No. 71, third floor, Improvement Trust Postal Chawls, near Byculla Club.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS ABROAD.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Excelsior Theatre to discuss recent development in the Indian Situation in Fiji and South and East Africa. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

Separate accommodation will re reserved for ladies.

EXCELSIOR'S COMING ATTRACTION.

The film feature of the cinema week commencing Saturday, is "The Kid." which will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre. This is Charlie Chaplin's first venture into the film of feature comedies and when shown in Calcutta created a furore, the Elphinstone Theatre, being crowded for twenty nights. The press in England and America have boomed the film, which took a year to make, as the biggest success in recent times and booking office receipts went to prove the correctness of this estimate. Acting with Charlie is Jackie Coogan, the darling of so many, to emulate whom is the ambition of many a youngster. The plot has a strong vein of pathos throughout and the unusual comedy talent which has made Chaplin the most famous "gloom dispeller" stands out stronger and more joyous than in any previous production in which he has appeared. The film is advertised as "six reels of joy," but that only tells half the story, for while the comedian has never been so mirth-provoking in any previous production, the story which is unfolded contains more real heart-throbs than many picturs that have built up reputations for emotional actresses.

Bookings can be made at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort. These have been very heavy and those who have not already secured their seats would be well advised to do so.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

There was rather more business doing in both jute and cotton section to-day. Howrahs opened at 46-4, but climbed quickly to 47-10 on news of an improvement in hessians. In the afternoon price fell away somewhat outside support being lacking. Small business passed in higher priced scrips rates being generally above quotation and sellers unwilling to part. In cotton market Bengal Nagpur cottons were improved and Kesorams were scarce with buyers at 12-4. Dunbars changed hands in small parcels at 375. New Victorias had buyers at 9-12. Coals were subdued and with exceptionally hard to sell at quotation rates. Industrial stocks were not busy though a small turnover was reported in Marshalls, B. I. Corporation ordinary and Fairbairn Lawson. Imperial Banks showed no change. Following were closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1,367-8 s. l. and (conty.) 345 x. d., Karnani Industrial Bank 8-4.

Railways:—Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (pref.) 69, Howrah Amta Railway 91-8 x. d., Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (Guaranteed) 62 s. l.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 407-8, Dunbar 380, Kesoram 12-2, New Victoria (ord.) 10.

Jute:—Alliance 500 s. l., Auckland 205, Belvedere 442-8, Century 9-4, Clive 37-8, Clive (7 per cent. A pref.) 88-8 f. u. d., Craig 8-8 s. l., Dalhousie 350, Howrah 47-4, Lansdowne 285 s. l. and (pref.) 91-8, Waverley 10-14 s. l.

Coal:—Bhalgora 13-8, Burrakur 35-8, Gopalichuck 16-12, Searsole 13-12, Sendra 20, Talcher 9-10.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stones and Lime 46, C. P. Cement 5-8, Automatic Tools 3, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 2, Hume Pipe 3-2, Indian Iron and Steel 54-8 Indian Standard Waggon 65, Kumardhubi Engineering 5, Marshall Sons 8, B. I. Corporation (ord.) 8-8, Bararee Coke 15-8, Burma Finance 3, Fairbairn Lawson 4-8, Madan Theatres 7.

Exchanges:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

CASE OF BABU GURDIT SINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 18.

The case against Babu Gurdit Singh of "Komagata Maru" fame under Section 124-A, I. P. C., came up yesterday in the Court of Mr. Amar Nath, Magistrate. The accused gave up two defence witnesses under protest and put in a copy of a vernacular paper and seventeen other letters as enclosures to his statement previously filed. He also put in a supplementary written statement reviewing the attitude of Government. The statement concluded with the appeal to co-operators and the members of Legislative Councils to organise an independent Enquiry Committee to find out the true facts about the "Komagata Maru" and the Budge-Budge affairs. The judgment will be pronounced on July 24th.

An Ahmedabad message of July 18th states:—To-day being the fourth Gandhi Day the untouchables number of the "Navjivan" was issued and in the evening a public meeting was held when no speeches were made, but national songs were sung.—(A. P.)

POLICE COURT.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Mukundram Hiralal and Dwarkadas Hiralal with house-breaking by night and theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 39,000 belonging to Mr. Pannalal Gulabchand, a jeweller of Kalbadevi on June 27th last. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

Messrs. Nariman, Kanuga, Sopher and Chhotalal Desai, pleaders, defended the accused, while Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

His Worship discharged the first accused, giving him benefit of the doubt and convicted the second accused and sentenced him to be sent to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for eighteen months. His Worship commended Deputy Inspector Sampson for his detective skill in tracing the stolen property.

THEFT IN A DWELLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McKelvie charged Abdul Rehman with house-breaking, and theft of jewellery, cigarette cases and silver cases, etc., belonging to Mr. H. Burrow and Mr. H. H. Hecket, residing at Wodehouse Road on the 10th instant and valued at Rs. 810 and Rs. 2,107 respectively.

Mr. Burrow, an Assistant in the Eastern Telegraph Co., said that he lived on the first floor flat of Seacroft at Wodehouse Road. He retired on the 10th June at 11-30 p.m. closing his doors At about 3 a.m. he heard some noise outside his door and found the accused in the custody of two policemen.

Mr. H. H. Hecket, Assistant Manager, Bombay Telephone Co., said he resided in the same building as the first witness. He retired to bed at 10 p.m. closin his windows. At 3 a.m. he was roused from his sleep and was told that a theft had been commited. He went out and shouted "thief, thief". Two policemen arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment on the first count and one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second count. All the stolen property was recovered.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR.

Yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Moses Mayer, a Jew boy, aged nine years, who was knocked down and killed by a motor-car on Clare Road at 4-15 p.m. on the 13th instant, under circumstances already reported.

Inspector Power ler the evidence.

Narayan Rookia, the driver of the car, was present at the enquiry with Mr I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Antony Bayross, a student, said he was standing on the footpath with his back to the road, talking to three others, when he heard a shout and on turning round saw the deceased running from a taxi-car to the pavement on the jail side of the road. Witness, then, saw the deceased rolling underneath the car. The car stopped about six yards from the deceasgd. Witness did not hear the horn sounded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said the deceased rolled about two yards before he was disentangled.

Replying to Mr. Haji, witness said he could not swear that the car was going very fast. The car was on the proper side of the road.

Charles Rego, Henry Britto and Charles Misquita, the three boys who were talking to the above witness, gave evidence to the effect that the car was going unusually fast and they heard no horn sounded.

Apolianaris Abranches, aged eight years, who was with the deceased, said they were returning from school and were crossing the road from one footpath to another, a little away from the jail. A motor car came when the deceased was walking towards the other footpath. Witness heard people shouting, but no horn was sounded.

Janu Sayana, the cleaner of the car, said he was seated near the driver. The car was on the left hand side of the road. He was alone and came in front of the motor car. After the car stopped witness found that the deceased was lying on the road about four or five feet behind the car.

SUSPECT'S STATEMENT.

Narayan Rookia, the driver of the car, in the course of his statement said that while he was on Clare Road a tram car was coming from Byculla and the deceased came from behind it and ran in front of his car, the radiator of which struck him on the head and he fell. Deponent put on the brakes and stopped the car. No. one was on the road. The wheel did not go over the boy but the car passed over him.

After the statement had been recorded the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the boy's having been knocked down by a motor-car driven by Narayan without due caution.

ROBBERY IN MARWARI'S SHOP.

PATHANS DECAMPE WITH JEWELLERY.

A Marwari Shroff, named Chesmul Ferwaji, carrying on business in a chawl at Worli Pakhadi, has made a report to the police that he and his partner, Dalichand, and a boy, aged about twelve years, were sleeping in the shop on Monday morning when at about 3 o'clock they heard some one breaking the wooden bars of a window at the back of the shop. They got up and saw that six Pathans had entered through the window. One of the Pathans caught hold of Chesmul, threw him on the floor, pinned him down by pressing the knee on his chest and showing a knife demanded the keys of his treasure chest. Chesmul finding himself over powered and his life threatened, pointed out the keys to them. One of the Pathans handed the keys to Dalichand and ordered him to open the chest. Dalichand did so, when the Pathans took out two copper pots containing jewellery and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 10,000 and went out.

It has been alleged that whilst the Pathans were looting the shop, other Pathans were keeping a watch outside and threw stones at the neighbouring houses and the neighbours were awakened by the noise. After removing the pots containing the valuables, the Pathans went to an open plot of ground on the opposite side of the road and remained there for about twenty minutes and then went away towards Lower Parel.

Answers to Correspondents.

KALIONJI C. BHATIA.—Please write to the paper concerned.

THE PUNJAB POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In its news diary of the week, the London "Times" has the following statement under 3rd June, 1922:—

"The Punjab Government has difficulty in filling the higher posts in the police force, which has become unpopular."

This observation, though laconic, is fully significant. For years past, we have raised our voice, from the platform and the Press, against police *zoolum*. Dadabhai, Mehta, Wacha, Gokhale and the rest carried on a campaign for police reform; but alas, little heed was paid to all their protests and petitions! Punditji and Gandhiji had their own say about the police; but the Government was unmoved! To-day, the unpopularity of the police in the Punjab is so widespread, that even the London "Times" has to admit it! And further, Government finds difficulty in filling the higher posts!

This admission of the "Times" confirms our surmise, that the pious Punditji was so much pained to find police *zoolum* in the Punjab during his recent tour, that he, the strongest opponent of Civil Disobedience during his stay in Bombay, could not but discard the arbitrary prohibitory orders issued against his speaking at Gorakhpur, etc. It is repression, suppression and oppression, that open the eyes, and wounds the hearts of leaders and workers; and those of us, who feel a chilling sensation in this lull, will do well to visit the U. P.'s. and the Punjab to recuperate their spirits. Will Lord Reading inquire into the causes of the unpopularity of the Punjab police and concert strong measures to mend the police and to end their *zoolum*? The situation in the Punjab must be grave, when Government is experiencing difficulty in filling the higher posts in the police force. Will Lord Reading act in time? We hope, he does.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

VILIFICATION OF THE IRISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A local paper publishes its Home correspondent's letter in which that worthy pours himself out on the subject of the murder of Sir Henry Wilson with all the usual abuse hurled against everything Irish, but whatever information the correspondent in question had when he wrote, the local paper knew when it published the letter that later information showed Ireland was in no way concerned in the murder, and yet it passed on its correspondent's vapourings without comment. Perhaps the following extract from the "Catholic Herald" of Calcutta will interest your fair-minded readers, and help them to judge for themselves:—

"So, Sir Henry Wilson's murderers were Londoners, and soldiers of the British Army, who had never been to Ireland! The real fun of it is this: When the news came that the murderers were Irish, an anti-Irish paper wrote an eloquent leader on 'The Irish Assassins. . . . The time has come when the Irish question can be dallied with no longer.' And when it was stated that those Irish assassins were Londoners who had never been to Ireland, and that their names were not O'Brien and Connolly, the same journal wrote a leader, equally powerful, on 'Calcutta's Dust Bin Scandal.' The hoax was cruel.

"However, it is not the first. Was the public not sublimely gulled in the case of the Connaught Rangers' mutiny a few years ago? Yet the press knew that it had as much to do with Ireland as with the Commander-in-Chief's riding boots. It was only a wage dispute in which the authorities had committed a most ghastly blunder that nearly cost us the Indian Empire, and they only just saved it by making Ireland and the Connaught Rangers the scapegoats. There was excellent reason for bluffing it, no doubt, but it is a pity the lesson is so soon forgotten."—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, July 18.

DACOITIES IN BARODA STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

The people of the Kadi Province of the Baroda State have submitted a petition to His Highness the Gaekwad saying that during the last one year and a half 80 dacoities have been committed and valuables worth about 2 lakhs have been looted with a loss of several lives.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 18.

It is officially announced that in view of the postponement of the District Boards Bill, the meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council is postponed till October.

MR. GIDWANI'S LECTURE.

A CORRECTION.

In our report of Principal Gidwanis lecture appearing in our issue of the 17th instant, in the sentence "Mr. Shaw also said that the schoolmaster was the *monkey* of the prison," the word "turnkey" should be substituted for *monkey*.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' SOCIETY.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society was held yesterday evening at the Esplanade Police Court, when Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, the Acting Chairman of the Society, presided.

Mr. B. N. Turkhad, the Secretary of the Society, at the outset, read out the report of the activities of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, in the course of which it was stated:—

At the express desire of some of the members of the Society this meeting has been summoned to-day with a view to discuss matters of general interest concerning the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and to exchange views and ideas on various questions that crop up in the course of their duties on the Bench as Honorary Magistrates. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Melville Leslie that the Society was revived on the 4th of April, 19 , but as he had to proceed to England within a week of the Society's revival, he could not accept the presidentship of the Society and Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, M.L.C., was elected as President of the Society and as he too had to proceed to England, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas kindly consented to act as President during the absence of Mr. Macnaghten.

The Committee has had a prolonged interview with the Commissioner of Police, Mr. W. H. Holman, at which meeting he was present with his Deputies, Messrs. Sharp and Canty. The Committee pointed out that the Magistrates found it extremely difficult to deal with the cases of hawkers brought up to them and that it was common knowledge that the hawkers infested the streets of Bombay in the most conspicuous places and it did not appear on what grounds a few hawkers were selected for arrest every day and how more drastic punishment of these isolated cases would check the nuisance. The Commissioner stated that his existing Police Force was insufficient to deal with the matter completely, but undertook to give the question special consideration and suggested that a sharp distinction should be drawn between the hawkers of food and vegetables and those who dealt in miscellaneous articles. In view of the discussion it was decided to address the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on the subject of reserving certain open waste spaces for hawkers as a number of important wards did not possess the necessary markets, in which case it would be more possible to deal vigorously with outside hawking. The members of the Society will be glad to know that a representation in this direction has been made to the Corporation and the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Masani, has most favourably recommended the proposals of the Committee to introduce a system of licenses on a very moderate scale.

At one of the meetings of the Committee, Miss Captain, Secretary of the Rescue Home, Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Seva Sadan, and Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy, M. , were present at the invitation of the Committee. They most willingly consented to help us. The Committee enquired if anything could be done for women charged with soliciting for prostitution. In all but hardened cases the League of Mercy for Europeans and the ladies of the Seva Sadan and the Rescue Home will be prepared to attempt to reclaim these unfortunate women, and it was suggested that any doubtful cases be put back till the ladies of these two organisations have been given an opportunity of seeing and interviewing the women. This is a subject which must engage the attention of the Committee in view of the large number of fatal accidents in Bombay. With this view I am obtaining particulars from Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

The speed allowed to motor cars in Bombay is 20 miles an hour and to motor lorries is 12 miles. It is doubtful if this rule is strictly observed, but I hope to be able to present a comparative statement at the next meeting of the Society. While on this subject I may mention that it is a bit surprising that in Madras ordinary pleasure motor cars having a seating capacity of 4 to 5 are allowed to run at any speed and that speed-limit is insisted in the case of motor busses only. The total number of fatal accidents in Madras during 1920 was 26 and in 1921—21. In Calcutta the speed-limit on motor cars is 15 miles an hour and 10 miles an hour on motor lorries, but the Commissioner has submitted to Government the following draft rule evidently in view of the increase in accidents:—

"No motor vehicle shall be driven in a public place under any circumstances in such a manner as may cause injury to any person, property or animal or at a greater speed than (a) 15 miles an hour if a light motor car or motor cycle; (b) 10 miles an hour if a heavy motor car and 5 miles an hour if the axle weight of any axle of the heavy motor car exceed 6 tons or if it draws a trailer."

I have also to acknowledge with thanks for the very kind help given to me from time to time by Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. A. Kelly, the present Commissioner of Police, is supplying me with various details.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President in the course of his speech said that he did not think he had anything to supplement, besides what the Honorary Secretary had just told them. He would only indicate one more important item which was before the Committee and which would require more serious consideration by it. That item was in connection with the adequate treatment and relief to the bullocks and horses that were being sent to the hospital. Sir D. M. Petit, in this connection, had very kindly agreed to meet the members of the Society early next month. He hoped that the assistance of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate in this direction would help them to move the Government in putting relief work in a more or less ideal position. At the last meeting of the Committee it was mentioned that as some busy Honorary Magistrates found it inconvenient to attend the Court punctually, with the result that the other Magistrate had to waste his precious morning time, it would be feasible for Magistrates to have the privilege of sitting singly.

After the report had been adopted, Dr. B. Ghaswalla proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of the City of Bombay resolves that now as the Government of India have appointed a Committee to revise the Arms Act regulations, the Government of Bombay may be requested to kindly move the Government of India to consider the question of placing the Honorary Magistrates on the same footing as regards exemptions, payment of license fees as the title-holders."

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

At the request of several members Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the course of his speech thanked them for asking him to address a few words. He knew how the work of stipendiary magistrates had been relieved by their kind assistance. He heard just as he entered the hall some comparisons made between the Calcutta and Bombay Courts, but he would say without any hesitation that recently he had been to Calcutta to watch the work of Courts and from what he had seen there he would say that they were much better in Bombay. As regards the cruelty to animals, he said it was a very complex question, but all the same, it would receive his best attention.

A vote of thanks to the President and to to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, terminated the meeting.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

R. G. A. BEAT BENGAL UNITED 2.

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground, when another interesting match was finished. The participants in the day's game were R. G. A. and Bengal United. The match ended in favour of the Royal Garrison Artillery, but the Artillery men did not have things all as they liked. The actual scores were 6 goals to 2 in favour of the R. G. A.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The weather conditions were favourable and play proceeded under ideal conditions. Quite a large crowd of spectators had turned up to witness the match and these football lovers were rewarded by a good display of football.

The Artillery men started well. For the first fifteen minutes of play they monopolised the attacking operations. Their forwards kept up an insistent pressure on the Bengal United goal, which taxed the defence capacities of the Bengal defence to their utmost extent. The Artillerymen forced three corners in this period and they scored three goals. This was all the scoring they effected during the first half. It is true the close of the first half also saw the R. G. A. attacking, but these attacks did not bear any fruitful results. Play during the second half was of a more contested nature. The forward play of the Bengali players showed vastly superior form and before the second half was fifteen minutes old the Bengalis had retaliated with a score of two goals. The Artillery men responded with another goal thus striking up a total of four goals to two. There yet remained fifteen minutes more of play, but during this the R. G. A. forged ahead and increased their lead by two more goals. The Bengalis tried their best to lessen the difference, but the R. G. A. defence refused to be beaten and the score at the end stood thus:—

R. G. A.	6 goals.
Bengal United	2 goals.

The R. G. A. team excelled in every department of the game and gave a good account of themselves. The Bengali players were of course at a disadvantage in that they were playing unshod. The victory of the Artillerymen was a deserved one.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is to-day's programme which commence at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

SECOND MEETING.

1. Tent-Pegging Single Pegs.
2. Half-Section Jumping.
3. Bending Race.—(Ladies may compete).
4. Dictation Race.—(Ladies' Nomination) Gentlemen will be required to ride a given course including a jump at the end of which their partners will be seated at tables with writing materials. The gentleman will be given a piece of prose which must be dictated at a distance of 20 feet from their partners. When complete the gentlemen must return over the course with the manuscript. First in with correct wording and spelling to win.
5. Chatty Race.

Competitor will ride a course and pick up a chatty with a polo stick without dismounting and ride back. Any competitor may break with his stick [illegible] chatty being carried by another competitor, first past the post with unbroken chatty to win. If all the chatties are broken, first past the post to win. A band will play during the afternoon.

MANGALOREAN CATH. ASSN. S. C. vs. PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

A cricket match was played between Mangalorean Cath. Asstn. S. C. and Paper Currency Office C. C., on Sunday, the 16th instant, on the Cross Maidan resulting in a win to the Mangalorean Sporting Club, by 67 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Kent beat Warwickshire by an innings and seventy-eight runs.

Northamptonshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 200 runs.

Hampshire beat Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

Somerset beat Glamorgam by nine wickets. Rippon (Somerset) in the second innings scored 102 not out.

DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN CONCEDES A WALK-OVER TO SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 17.

Britain has conceded a walk-over to Spain in the Davis Cup Contests in order to give Spain a chance of going to America, as Britain, if she beat Spain, would be unable to raise a representative team to go to America.

AEROPLANE CRASH NEAR STRASBOURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The four Englishmen killed in the aeroplane crash on the Strasbourg-Paris route were interested in the motor Grand Prix at Strasbourg and were returning from the race to Paris. The disaster is the topic of the moment in the Press which is discussing the possible cause and the means for preventing the recurrence of such an accident.

Another aeroplane with four passengers crashed near Strasbourg yesterday and two passengers were injured.

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A PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

WILL BE HELD

TO-DAY

AT 5-45 p.m. (S. T.)

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO DISCUSS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE

INDIAN SITUATION IN FIJI

AND

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart has kindly consented to preside.

The public are earnestly requested to attend Separate accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

On behalf of the Associations concerned,
J B. PETIT
For Self and Co-Secretaries
Bombay, 14th July 1922.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 19, 1922.

MAHATMA'S FAITH.

"If we would classify him with any of the supreme figures of human history, it must be with such august religious prophets as Confucius and Lao-tse, Buddha, Zoroaster and Mohammed and, most truly of all, the Nazarene! Out of Asia, at long intervals of time, have arisen these inspired witnesses of God. One by one they have appeared to teach men by precept and example the law of life, and therewith to save the race. To-day, in this our time, there comes another of this sacred line, the Mahatma of India. In all reverence and with due regard for historic fact, I match this man with Jesus Christ."—Rev. Dr. Holmes of New York.

Yesterday India observed Gandhi Day for the fourth time. It is now four months since the noblest son of India was sent to prison. His conviction and imprisonment are a challenge to humanity—a challenge to it to decide once for all if it is soul-force or brute force that must be the determining factor in the adjustment of individual and international relations. "If the world believes in the existence of a soul," the Mahatma himself has written, "it must be recognized that soul-force is better than body force—it is the sacred principle of love which moves mountains. On us is the responsibility of living out this sacred law; we are not concerned with results." And, in his own person, he is now living out this sacred law in prison.

The main object of the Non-Co-operation movement is to secure a change of heart in those who are now responsible for carrying out the system of the Government of India and who depend for fulfilling their responsibility on physical force rather than the willing consent of the people. And this change is to be brought about by the irresistible pressure of their innocence which the people are able to bring to bear on the system by suffering. The pressure is now being applied by the imprisonment of the Mahatma. As he himself wrote to Hakim Ajmal Khan, soon after his arrest: "I flatter myself with the belief that my imprisonment is quite enough for a long time to come. I believe in all humility that I have no ill-will against anyone. We contemplated the imprisonment of the most innocent. If I may be allowed that claim, it is clear that I should not be followed to prison by anybody at all. Why should more innocent men seek imprisonment till one considered to be the most innocent has been found inadequate for the purpose?" The four months that have passed since his imprisonment have not been without their effect in the moral world which slowly but surely moulds the character of human institutions. The truth that there is no greater friend of the British Empire and of the British people living than the Mahatma is being gradually recognised even in quarters hitherto antagonistic or apathetic to the great movement inaugurated by him. The "G. I. P. Ry. Magazine" has in its July number a small article and an editorial review of that article, which we reproduce elsewhere and the perusal of which we commend to all who are labouring in the country, are taxing their minds and embittering them with thoughts of "proportionate pensions" and "danger to invested capital", because of something false somewhere,—be it sensitiveness or grudging recognition —which draws them into the ranks of opposition to India's advance. Those who understand India's aspirations least are loudest in condemning them as born of racial hatred, of a determination to work out her salvation outside the Empire, and possessed of a plan to thwart all Government action so as to subvert all Government. "What else," they ask, "is the Non-Co-operation Movement?" Do such critics stop to think that Non-Co-operation is just the last stage of dissent? If one cannot agree with one's partner in business, one dissents, and gives one's reasons, and if after that there is no *going together* possible one must non-co-operate. What else is one to do whether it be one's purse or one's country that is at stake? Prior to that last stage, there must be reasonable discussion on an equal footing; there must be understanding, and there must be sympathy if there is to be no dissolving of partnership. And can it be maintained that there has been in full measure both understanding and sympathy where the advance of India towards that goal which no power on earth can stay for good is concerned? Instead of understanding and sympathy there is too much suspicion and resentment when the partnership is the Government of the country. It is not so in business; go where you will, you will find mutual appreciation between Europeans and Indians engaged together for mutual profit, and why? Because there is no suspicion, no assumption of superiority, no icy European front to warm the Indian attitude.

Can Indians and Englishmen not be partners and *go together* in the higher calling of carrying India onwards to that goal which is the right and the glory of every nation? Did the Englishmen but embark on that profitable road unselfishly India's revered and beloved leader, the Mahatma, and a host of others, who like him have sacrificed everything for the country, would not be languishing in jail, but in honoured and brotherly colaboration working for the dawn of that day —which God grant may not be too distant—when England's work and India's response will be welded into one glorious whole, the pride of two nations linked together, because they "went together." And they will go together if they based their relations on the faith that is the Mahatma's, the faith that he has expressed in these imperishable words: "In the moment of our trial and our triumph let me declare my faith. I believe in loving my enemies. I believe in non-violence as the only remedy open to the Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and Jews of India. I believe in the power of suffering to melt the stoniest heart. The brunt of the battle must fall on the first three. We must, by our honest conduct, demonstrate to them that they are our kinsmen. We must, by our conduct, demonstrate to every Englishman that he is as safe in the remotest corner of India as he professes to feel behind the machine-gun." Will Englishmen in India respond to this declaration of faith?

SIND POLICE.

It is not very often in these days that we find administrative heads publicly condemning the Police service. Yet it seems to us that a miracle must have happened in Sind. The Commissioner-in-Sind—a bigwig among Civilians—commenting on the annual administration report of the Police Department for the year 1921, has observed that "speaking generally the results of the year have not been of a particularly satisfactory character and compare somewhat unfavourably with the records of previous years." As though he were making the observation more in pity than in anger, the Commissioner becomes at once apologetic and glosses over the whole Police fiasco in Sind in the following terms: "But to admit that this is the case is not to imply any condemnation of the work of the Police or to suggest that there has been any general deterioration of their standard of efficiency or any relaxation of effort on their part. The truth is that they have had to carry on their duties during the past year in conditions of increased difficulty." The Sind Police may take comfort from these words. But the fact remains, nonetheless, that the record of the Sind Police is one of the worst possible in India. Generally speaking, it is the system which is wrong, and only history can tell of its numerous vagaries. Who that know of recent happenings in that part of the Presidency will easily forget the many acts of oppression that stand to the credit of the Police? The Commissioner himself has derived consolation for the failure of the Police in the comforting thought that "another probable factor (in the rise of crime) was the great encouragement afforded to the less law-abiding elements of society by the intensive political propaganda which was so prominent a feature of the year." It seems to us that the truth lies the other way. The authorities, unnerved by the hold that the Non-cooperation movement rapidly gained among the people, seemed almost to have relaxed all control and check over the Police and the subordinate officials and condoned lawlessness among the officials themselves, and many of the latter in turn became less solicitous about their legitimate duties and betook themselves to working havoc among the ranks of the Non-cooperators. It is no wonder that crime of a serious nature should have increased but this has to be traced to causes other than the growth of the Non-cooperation movement, and we feel that if the authorities and the Police had been intent upon doing their duty and had not vainly attempted to put obstacles in the way of the growth of a fundamentally national movement, the Police could have turned out more useful work in maintaining law and order and received the good opinion of all patriotic men.

Notes of the Day

A Challenge to Government.

The splendid tribute paid to B. G. Horniman at the public meeting held on Monday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall has falsified the old English adage: "out of sight, out of mind." Thanks to official conspiracy, Horniman has been kept out of sight these three years and more by an irresponsible bureaucracy. But the citizens of Bombay have proved by their example that not all the calumnies heaped upon him by the bureaucracy have made them love one whit the less this great Englishman who made India his home and has been fighting for the liberties of her people. The praise that was bestowed on Horniman by the various speakers at the meeting was fully deserved. It was the first time for months that we have beheld in Bombay so enthusiastic a meeting, as that held on Monday, attended by thousands of people inspite of the difficulties of accommodation. It was a challenge to Government that though they might condemn unheard a fearless champion of the people's cause and forcibly keep him an exile, the citizens of Bombay—and for a matter of that, of the whole of India—regard him as a great martyr to Indian freedom. We wish the Governor of Bombay and his colleagues—some of them turncoat politicians—had been at the meeting; then, they would have known what Bombay and the whole of India think of Government's behaviour in this matter. We cannot understand—nor do others—why Government with all authority and force behind them should be so afraid of this one man that they cannot permit him to return to the scene of his labours. Is Horniman so dangerous that the Government cannot trust themselves to be able to carry on the administration with Horniman a free man once more? We have heard the Governor of Bombay declare in rounded periods that everyone, himself not excepted, is a "slave to law," and we have for Viceroy at this moment an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Are they so devoid of the sense of national honour or has British Justice in their eyes become so slight a thing that they can fail to hear the prayers and protests of the people in this cruel case?

Mr. Jayakar and The Congress.

We have been asked to publish the correspondence which passed between Mr. M. R. Jayakar, ex-President of Girgaum District Congress Committee, and one of the Secretaries of the Committee in his personal capacity, on the subject of the former's position in the Congress organisation. We publish the correspondence with the greatest pleasure. We have, however, no desire to deal with all the issues raised in the correspondence except to make it clear once for all that all our criticisms of the Maharastra party have been prompted by the all-important consideration of securing unity of action as well as purpose among all sections of Congressmen in the carrying out of the Bardoli-Delhi programme. Mr. Jayakar's complaint is that he was grossly misreported in the "Chronicle" and that on the basis of this inaccurate report his speech was made the subject of criticism which he characterises as "perverse vilification." Now, the report of Mr. Jayakar's speech was published in "The Chronicle" of the 27th ultimo and our comments on it were made in our issue of the 29th ultimo. There was thus sufficient time for either Mr. Jayakar or the authorities of the District Congress Committee to question the accuracy of the report, if it was inaccurate in any material point. This was not done. But on the 12th instant, the Secretaries of Girgaum Congress Committee forwarded to us a report of Mr. Jayakar's speech written by him from memory, as Mr. Jayakar's speech was, they stated, made in an informal way and no minutes of it were recorded. This report was duly published in our issue of Friday last.

Wanted Unity of Action and Aim.

We have no hesitation in accepting Mr. Jayakar's version of his speech and equally we have no hesitation in saying that the substance of our criticism is not materially affected by it. For, the object of that criticism was to point out, in the first place, the inadvisibility of executive offices in the Congress organisations being occupied by those who did not wholly accept the Congress programme, and, in the second place, to appeal to friends of the Maharashtra party to concentrate their energies on carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress instead of busying themselves with the task of demonstrating, to use Mr. Jayakar's language, "the monstrous futility of the boycott part of the programme." We made this appeal to our friends because we believe that any distraction of the energies of Congressmen of this character, which Mr. Jayakar says may be regarded by some as "a rebellion against the Congress mandate," would not be fair to those thousands who have willingly accepted the hardships of jail life in their loyalty to the cause of the Congress. There is, as we made clear in our article, nothing to prevent Mr. Jayakar and others from remaining Congressmen and yet following their own personal convictions and inclinations. In resuming his practice Mr. Jayakar has taken a step which he believes to be right and his belief, he says, has been considerably confirmed after eighteen months' experience. And Mr. Jayakar also intends, when opportunity offers itself, to enter the Council. Now Mr. Jayakar will agree with us that the step which he has already taken and the step which he intends taking—fully entitled as he is to take them—are such as go counter to the mandate of the Congress. He will also agree with us that those who believe in the efficacy of the Congress programme and, above all, in unity of national endeavour and purpose, cannot be denied the opportunity to remonstrate with him and those who think with him regarding the inadvisability or inexpediency of a course of action which they are fully entitled to take but which, in the opinion of the overwhelming bulk of their countrymen, is prejudicial to the interests of the country. This is all that we said and we extremely regret that Mr. Jayakar should have described our comments as "perverse vilification", a description which, to say the least, is wholly unwarranted. Our criticism of his speech was prompted by consideration of what we believe are the best interests of the country as we have no doubt his own action has been inspired by what he honestly feels is the good of the country.

The Tramway Union.

Mr. Baptista's letter which we published on Monday throws light on the mentality of some of the capitalists in this Presidency. Though as a result of the upheaval in the Labour world of Bombay in recent years they must have realised that it is no longer possible to exploit inarticulate Labour, some of them are still trying to dodge the inevitable by adhering to exploded methods. Thus, in the Tramway Company, which wants to grab more money from the public of Bombay for its services, the Directors are apparently not willing to give their employees a fair and equitable treatment. They have adopted a rule to the effect that they "will not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees, *presented by persons who are not in the Company's service*" (our italics), which, if enforced, would deny to the men the help and guidance of those in whom they have confidence. Should this rule be conceded, even a qualified attorney or pleader, who can act for anybody and everybody including the Company itself, would be barred from representing the employees at any negotiations with their employers, or otherwise acting for them as a legal adviser. On the contrary, "the principal officers of the Company"—who are usually the people that mould the opinions of the Directors—"will inquire into and consider complaints made by a deputation of three members of the Tramway Union." If the Directors have their own way, then woe betide the men who have to deal with "the principal officers of the Company" and incidentally become marked men. Under such conditions we can also well imagine what might result from any negotiations.

Wanted Fair-mindedness.

The Tramway Board's attitude suggests to our mind that it would fain carry on on the old lines of keeping the men divided and individualistic, rather than willingly allow them to combine for the protection of their common rights and interests, and be able to obtain their legitimate demands. The Labour movement in India is still in a nascent condition and needs disinterested outside advice to direct its energies into proper channels. This necessity, which has been acknowledged by the more or less Capitalist Committee on Industrial Disputes, accounts for the presence, among the Union office-bearers and workers, of some of the trusted friends of Indian Labour like Mr. Baptista. If the Directors of the Tramway Company persist in placing insensate restrictions on the proper growth of the Tramway Union, the effect would be to force the employees to resort to subterfuges or drive them to a course of action, which will not conduce either to the benefit of the Company or the convenience of the public, let alone the contentment of the employees. In view of the rapid changes that are taking place in the antediluvian views on the relations of Capital and Labour in India, it is high time that the Tramway Directorate revised its outlook and did away with the irritating restrictions, at least until such time as Indian Labour has acquired sufficient knowledge and experience, and becomes strong enough to hold its own against the employers. In this connection, we cannot silently pass the letter that the General Secretary of the Tramway Union has addressed to the Company. In this letter, Mr. Pawar, after mentioning the principal matters at issue, has stated that if the Board is unwilling to restore the *status quo*, of its own motion, it might allow the matters to be arbitrated upon by Sir Stanley Reed, who acted as President of the Industrial Disputes Committee. Now, Sir Stanley is a member of the Tramway Board of Directors and it is not likely that if his arbitration is accepted he will favour the employees at the expense of his own colleagues. It all depends now on the spirit that actuates the Board, and if its members are fair-minded they will not certainly reject the very reasonable proposition made by the Union.

Bombay Municipality's Failure.

A correspondent writes:—

"Sir,—On Thursday Mr. P. Masani, the Municipal Commissioner, met the attack on the Municipal administration by a flank movement. When the members said that the executive did not give the tax-payer his money's worth, he said that it was the usual complaint against the Municipal Commissioner. Certainly, because it is a perennial complaint there is more point in it and Mr. J. M. Mehta was quite right when he said that failure was writ large on municipal administration. With all the natural advantages of an island, surrounded by the Arabian Sea, swept by the fresh sea breezes, Bombay is one of the dirtiest cities in the world and a hot-bed of diseases. A stranger who comes to Bombay and sees the Fort with its fine roads and open spaces and then takes a ride to Parel and Byculla and sees the horrible slums, created by the rich mill-owners, packed with a dying humanity, will come to the only conclusion that Bombay is beautiful only for the rich and that all the twaddle about the proud progress of the city is mere eye-wash. The Municipal Commissioner must know that the progress of a city does not depend on the tons of paper used and the pots of ink spilled in the process of writing minutes and reports. There is something much more serious than that. What has the Municipality done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor slum-dwellers of Bombay? The slums are there eternally, to all intents and purposes, taking their toll of diseased humanity by the hundred. And what about the rich men who batten themselves on the wealth created by these wage-slaves? They have no concern with such mundane things, for they live on the Malabar Hill in palaces. Look at the roads in the city proper and in the Fort. The roads in the Fort are polished like marble, so that the rich men's automobiles might glide smoothly, without giving them any shock, mental or physical. In the city where Indian taxpayers live there is not a single road which is decent and which is not full of ruts. That is the Municipal administration of which we are asked to be duly proud!"

A Rude Awakening.

A correspondent writes:—

"The West has always affected to point the finger of scorn at the business methods of the East. Western writers have industriously circulated the myth of Oriental duplicity. The hue and cry that was recently made over the cancelling of certain contracts by some Indian merchants as the result of the iniquitous manipulation of the exchange by those in authority and the political capital that was sought to be made out of it is still fresh in the minds of the public. The evident disparity that exists between the sanctimonious pretensions of these Western business highbrows and the absolute lack of principle betrayed by some of the fold cannot fail to strike one. We have but to mention one of the most recent instances from amongst the many sordid tales of chicanery and duplicity so sparingly cabled out to us by news agencies. Horatio Bottomley, the arch swindler, posed for a long time as a super-patriot. His services were frequently in requisition for making patriotic speeches to British soldiers during the war. A prominent English Sunday paper paraded his weekly article as a feature of the paper. Now he is condemned felon serving his sentence.'

THE HAGUE DEADLOCK.

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH DELEGATION.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced to-day that unless the deadlock at the Hague were dissipated at the eleventh hour, British delegates would return this week.

He announced that a special British delegation would arrive in Washington early in September, in connexion with the negotiations for funding the British debt to the United States.

HAGUE CONFERENCE SUB-COMMITTEES.

SUSPENSION OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Hague.—The Sub-committees on private property, debts and credits discussed the situation to-day created by M. Litvinoff's letter.

It is learnt from semi-official sources that it has been decided that the Subcommittees shall suspend work, except the private property Sub-committee, to re-meet the Russians to-morrow in order to discuss the possibility of finding a basis for the continuation of negotiations.

The point of view of the British delegation remains unaltered.

"AGREEMENT STILL POSSIBLE."

M. LITVINOFF'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Hague.—M. Litvinoff has sent a letter to the President of conference declaring that an agreement is still possible if non-Russians abandon their attitude towards the question of private property and confine themselves to indicating the countries which are prepared economically to assist Russia. M. Litvinoff proposes that a sitting of the presidents of the non-Russian sub-commissions and the members of the Russian commissions be held to consider the possibility of finding a basis for the continuance of negotiations.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

MEETS AFTER TWO YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Council of the League of Nations met in Saint James' Palace to-day. This is the first meeting for two years. It was originally intended that it should be an extraordinary session to deal only with the Palestine mandate, but the Belgian, British and French mandates in East and West Africa, and the French mandate in Syria will be submitted for approval.

TEA INDUSTRY.

DEMAND FOR FINER QUALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 17.

At a meeting of Brooke Bond Tea Company, the Chairman said that there was real demand for fine tea, which the planting industry ought to meet instead of pouring into the London market an increasing quantity of plain tea under the impression that mere quantity would pay them better than quality. Only by finer plucking and by reducing the volume of the crop, could better teas be produced.

The price of low tea, he said, had already fallen, and it was likely soon to reach a point at which it would be unprofitable to produce.

THE WORLD'S TONNAGE.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

The new Lloyd's Register shows that the net increase in steam tonnage compared with before the war is 14,288,000 tons and compared with last year 2,500,000 tons. The largest increases in the year are Germany 1,131,000 tons, Holland 409,000 tons, British Dominions 258,000 tons France 239,000, Japan 232,000 and Italy 231,000. The United Kingdom has had a decrease of 231,000 tons doubtless, owing to the amount of tonnage held abroad, but the United Kingdom with 19,053,000 tons still heads the list. The steamers' increase is only 176,000 tons compared with before the war although ex-enemy tonnage is included. The United States comes second with 12,506,000 tons an increase of 10,669,000 tons compared with before the war, Japan which was sixth before the war now comes third. The United States is the only country which has added to its sailing tonnage since 1914, largely with barges.

BIG EVENTS IMPENDING.

IRISH PROVISIONAL GOVT'S RESOLVE.

STRONG OFFENSIVE AGAINST IRREGULARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Dublin.—It is believed that big events are impending in South and West Ireland. The Provisional Government is preparing to take stern measures against the heart of the Irregulars' resistance, namely, the line from Limerick to Waterford, where heavy fighting is expected.

The Provisional Government is convinced that, once the revolt in this part of the country is crushed, the foundations of the true democratic Government of Ireland will have been laid.

The extent to which the Republicans' moral has been impaired elsewhere is indicated by the fact that, since the fighting began the Free State forces have taken nearly two thousand Irregulars prisoners with small loss of life.

FREE STATE TROOPS CAPTURE MORE TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

It is officially announced that the Free State troops have captured Baxtowglass, Tullow and Newtonbarry.

SIR HENRY WILSON'S MURDERERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 17.

A Grand Jury at the Old Bailey have found a true bill against Dunn and O'Sullivan, who, as "O'Brien" and "Connolly", were arrested in connexion with Sir Henry Wilson's murder.

MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Dunn and O'Sullivan murderers of Field-Marshal Wilson have been sentenced to death.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Council of the League of Nations this afternoon adopted the report on traffic in women and children, advocating various protective measures for their security in general. The report was read on the deportations of women and children that has been carried out in Asia Minor, and the Council has decided to appoint a commission to deal with reclamation of victims in co-operation with the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Chinese delegate presented a report on the expenses of the Permanent Court of International Justice, recommending that these should be paid out of the general budget of the League. The Council adopted the report on the allocation of expenses and decided to refer the matter to various Governments.

The agenda also includes (a) and (b) mandates proposed by Japan; famine in Russia; and opium traffic.

MEASURES TO COMBAT THE EVIL,

GRAVE SITUATION IN U. S. AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

The Council of the League of Nations later decided to request the Governments of the United States and Germany to nominate delegates to the advisory committee for the suppression of traffic in women and children.

The President of the Committee, stated that international organisations which were combating the traffic had informed him that the situation in the United States and Germany, especially the latter country, was such as to cause serious apprehension of a recrudescence of the traffic.

STRIKES IN U. S.

GOVT'S PLANS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 18.

Washington.—It is understood that a specific propaganda to end the miners' and railwaymen's strike have been discussed at the Whitehouse Conference between President Harding and the Governor and other officials of the State of Pennsylvania. Government circles believe the administration is planning to direct the opening of mines within forty-eight hours under protection of Federal troops.

RATHENAU'S MURDERERS SHOOT THEMSELVES.

LONDON, July 18.

Berlin.—Fischer and Kenn, the suspected murderers of the late Dr. Rathenau whom police with motors and dogs were chasing throughout Germany were tracked yesterday to Saaleck Castle near Badcosen in Saxony. They shot themselves before they could be captured.

GANDHI DAY.

LEADERS TAKE STOCK OF PRESENT SITUATION.

HAS INDIA FULFILLED MAHATMA'S WISH?

APPEAL TO DO DUTY AND WIN SWARAJ.

The Gandhi Day was celebrated yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, before a larg audience when the speakers were outspoken in their criticism and advice. They took stock of the situation as it prevails in India this day, four months after the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said the Gandhi Day was for all and not for N.C.O.'s only. He regretted to observe that instead of going forward they had gone back actually. He hoped before the next monthly celebration they would make definite progress forward. He reminded them all that if they failed to do their duty the Mahatma would have to spend the whole of his sentence of six years in jail. He then exhorted the audience to put on khaddar, and do their duty whereby Swaraj would come to their very door.

Hakim Ajmal Khan said God had given them Mahatma Gandhi as their leader to organise their campaign and they should all be prepared to carry out the Bardoli programme.

Mr. Sen Gupta said the reason why Indians had not got Swarajya was because they had failed in doing their duty—they did not remain non-violent. He exhorted them to remain non-violent at all costs, and to put on khaddar to hasten Swarajya.

Another successful meeting held yesterday was a ladies' meeting held at the same place where Mrs. Mohamed Ali, Miss Sumitrabai Dayalji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Sen Gupta made speeches, and exhorted the audience to do their duty and spin and use khadi.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to celebrate Gandhi Day, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding. The audience was very large and the whole play-ground was full of people.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

The Panditji said he had come to Bombay for some special work, but that work he had not been able to do owing to these pressing engagements. Four months had gone by since the Mahtma had been sent to jail, and they had now to consider the effect of his imprisonment on the country and on the people. What had they done in the absence of their leader? Had they gone forward or backward? What was their duty when their Commander-in-Chief was absent in jail? What had they done to fulfil the instructions of Gandhiji? What did he tell them before going to jail? It was a short message which it was their duty to follow. Had they made any progress? Instead of going forward he regretted they had gone back actually. When the Bardoli programme was announced, it was thought by some that the country had gone back, and the people had become depresed. But the resolution was ratified by the people, and they had followed it. The Mahatma was always expecting to be sent to jail and he had often said that he would spread discontent among the people. Gandhi Day was for all, and not for N. C. O.'s only. Nobody had said or written a word against the Mahatma personally and therefore he said it was a day for all of them to observe. Because they were not ready to go forward, the Mahatma had asked them to pause and purify themselves. There were many examples of their unpreparedness and indiscipline, as for instance at Chauri Chaura. They were not ready and the Mahatma had asked them to prepare themselves before they pushed forward. They had now to think how they could proceed calmly and peacefully and do what they were told by their leader. He hoped that before the next Gandhi Day came they would have made definite progress forward. If they did not do any work, then they could be sure that the Mahatma would have to spend the whole of his sentence of six years in jail. He regretted that khadi was not worn by more people. If they could not do that what could they do for their country? The next thing was that all race feelings between Hindus, Moslems, Parsis and Christians should disappear for ever, in order that they could combine—all of them,—and raise the country. How could they raise their hands against their own countrymen? How could they discard the cloth made in their own country? and buy that which was made in foreign countries? How many of them would grudge to pay four annas to become members of the Congress? If they would but do their duty, Swaraj must come to them, to their very door. He hoped Indians would not fail their country now. (Cheers.).

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Hakim Ajmal Khan then said there was a great awakening all throughout India. History was repeating itself that when a down-trodden race was coming to its own after a certain period there should be a national consciousness. India was in servility for the last 150 years but now she was trying to throw off its shackles. There were two hemispheres of the world the East and the West. So far the West was dominating the East, but now the time had come when the East will dominate the West. The spirit of the West so far was to keep into servility other nations. They all knew the history of Rome. It rose to the zenith of its power by dominating other nations of the world, but she reached the climax, and in the end there was her downfall. The awakening of India was the awakening of all Asia. China, Persia, Central Asia, Japan and Afghanistan were all now wideawake. In the awakening of the East, he thought, there was the hand of God underlying. Whenever a nation awoke from its lethargy of servility it required systematic organization. God had given them Mahatma Gandhi as their leader to organize their campaign. They should all be prepared to carry out the Bardoli programme. It was a very far-sighted programme. He did not promise them Swarajya by carrying out that programme, but he did promise that Swarajya would knock at their doors and would fast approach them. (Applause.).

MR. SEN GUPTA.

Mr. Sen Gupta then followed the Hakimji. He said Mahatma Gandhi had promised them Swarajya on the 31st day of December last. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Ali Brothers echoed the promise of Mahatmaji and promised to the people of India that they would get Swarajya on the last day of December last. That day had already gone, and instead of getting Swarajya they had to meet repression at the hands of the Government all round. When they did not get Swarajya as promised by Mahatmaji they were told that they were wrongly misled by the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement. A large part of the country also thought that they were wrongly misled. Were they, he asked, really misled by Mahatmaji, or any of the leaders? He emphatically said "No." Never was there, he said, such a political consciousness in the country as it existed then. During the partition of Bengal or in history of 36 years of the National Congress the people were not so much conscious of their rights as they were now. What the National Congress could not do for 36 years Mahatma Gandhi had done in a brief space of a year and a half. The movement of the past eighteen months gave a tremendous lead to the country which no other movement in the history of India ever did before. Wherever they went they found Congress organizations. Every village, province and country was now well organized by the Congress movement. He asked then: "Were they misled by their leaders?" (Cries of "No", "No.")

PEOPLE'S FAILURE TO DO THEIR DUTY.

The reason Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders could not get Swarajya within the stipulated time was because the people did not do their duty. Mahatma Gandhi had chalked out a plan for winning Swarajya. It was a plan of Non-Violence. But the people did not remain Non-Violent. There was a disturbance in Chauri Chaura, and there were riots in Bombay. And Mahatma had to revise his plan. Same people may ask: "Why should you suspend your programme of Civil Disobedience for the sake of a country or two? You would not get Chauri Chaura all over India! In other parts of India you would find people more docile and non-violent." But Mahatma Gandhi was not a great national leader only, but was also a great general. Like a shrewd military expert he foresaw as to what was likely to happen. He knew that the people were not ready for a Civil Disobedience and if they practised it there would be a general repression all over the country followed by riots. He (Mahatmaji), therefore thought it wise to suspend Civil Disobedience for a time. So, if the people did not get Swarajya, the fault was of the people and not of the leaders. If Mahatmaji had allowed the Civil Disobedience in spite of these warnings, people would not have got Swarajya for another 100 years. The Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement too was like a great war. It required expert knowledge of the people. Mahatmaji had the requisite expert knowledge. After the Chauri Chaura incident he thought it fit to organize the country on a larger scale for the purpose. They all saw the result of the organization, viz., a great political awakening. The other plan of Mahatma Gandhi was to get Swarajya by putting on Khadar. How many of the people were putting on Khadar? he asked, and thus helping Mahatmaji in hastening Swarajya? Finally, he exhorted the audience to remain Non-Violent and put on Khadar, and he assured them that Swarajya would not only hasten soon, but would knock at their doors. (Applause.)

MR. PRAKASAM.

Mr. Prakasam said they had met there that day to celebrate the Gandhi Day. It was a day of hope, it was a day of sacrifice and it was a day of suffering. It was the eighteenth day of the month when Mahatma

(Continued on next page.)

GANDHI DAY.

"DAY OF JOY."

LEADERS ON WOMEN'S DUTY.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a meeting of women was held yesterday afternoon, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presiding. The audience was very large and many women had to go away for want of room. The President at the outset read out Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's letter, regretting her inability to attend the meeting owing to her ill health.

Mr. P. V. Sharma said the final message of the Mahatma to his people was to spin and wear *Khadi*. The first question he had asked of his wife was about his adopted daughter, and that was a message to them to abolish untouchability and lift up the depressed classes. If they had any love for Mahatma Gandhi, if they had any love for their country, and love for their countrymen, then let them try to improve the lot of the *antyajs*. When they were ill-treating their own countrymen in this country, how could they complain of their ill-treatment by the Whites in the Colonies? He regretted that even now the Rashtriya schools did not admit the children of untouchables, and so long as they did not do that they would not be able to make any progress in their country or to reach their goal. He was sorry that even in the Nadiad such caste distinctions were observed. He appealed to them to do away with these distinctions. How could they treat others as depressed classes, and themselves remain pure and clean?

MRS. MOHAMED ALI.

Mrs. Mohamed Ali said they must be prepared to sacrifice themselves for their religion, for their country, and for Swaraj and only then they would attain their goal. But now they were not ready and it was their duty to be ready at once. How could they expect to get Swaraj without the necessary preparations? If they could make their preparations this year then they could at once go on with their campaign; but, unfortunately, they were not ready. She exhorted them to push on with their work.

MISS SUMITRABAI DAYALJI.

Miss Sumitrabai Dayalji said the time had gone by to hear lectures, and hold meetings. The time was now ripe for action and show to the world of what stuff Indian women were made. Women were not so weak as to do no work for the uplift of their country. They had examples before them of Indian women who had done so much for their country. Let them look at the Muslim women, who had come out of their *purdah* for the service of their country. Let that brave example be followed by others.

What was the reason of their poverty? It was because they were fond of foreign clothes and luxuries. How unnatural it was for them to treat with contempt the cloth produced in this country and buy only foreign-made clothes. Because they had been doing that, Indians had fallen so low. Spinning was not a difficult thing; everybody could do it at home, without stirring out at all. Why then did they not spin and use *Khaddar*? If women were not educated it was the fault of men themselves. Realising the evil, she asked men to educate their women. Let them do something for their country even now.

Miss Sushila then spoke.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pundit Motilal Nehru said he was thankful to them for giving him an opportunity of addressing them. He congratulated them on the work they had done that day, by selling *Khaddar* and collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Bombay was known for its work throughout India, and their example was copied everywhere in this country. They had only one work to do now at this time, when their country was in difficulty,—to do their best for their country. There were none, he hoped, who did not respect the word of Gandhiji, whether they were Non-Cooperators or not. What had Mahatma Gandhi told them but to spin, to use *Khadi* and to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund?

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

The Hakim Sahib said the Mahatma was the leader of them all—Hindus, Moslems and all other communities. It was a day of joy to them because their leader had gone to jail for the sake of their country. It was a day of joy not to the Mahatma, but to the country and to them all. They had to collect funds for the service of their country. So long as the whole population of a country did not work for Swaraj, they could not get it. All the communities must work for that end. He hoped the Bombay women would not fail in their duty. He had every hope that the women of Bombay would help the men to the best of their abilities. It was formerly the custom to tell their women to mind their domestic work and not to interfere with any other things. But the times had changed and women must now take their share of the national work.

MR. SEN GUPTA.

Mr. Sen Gupta said in Bengal their women were living in *Purdah* and not more than 2 to 3 per cent of their women were educated. Half the population was therefore, so to say, paralysed. In Bombay that was not the case and it was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who pressed for votes on behalf of the women of Bombay. The women of Bombay beat all the women in other provinces, and they were educated and intelligent. It was on the mothers that the future of the country depended and he asked them to infuse the spirit of nationalism into their children and men.

MRS. MAIDU'S LETTER OF REGRET.

Mrs. Naidu had written the following letter of regret:—

"Dear Perinbanu,—I cannot tell you how sorry I am not to be able to join you all in according a welcome to my beloved friend Pandit Motilal Nerhu, who is a living symbol of embodied sacrifice for the sake of Indian liberty. His wife and beautiful young daughter-in-law will also attend the meeting, and I am sure that the women of Bombay will be inspired to emulate the example of their brave and noble women whose fragile bodies are in truth the very temples of inviolate courage devotion and patriotism.

Please convey to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha the greetings of their sick president.

Yours sincerely,

SAROJINI NAIDU.

A very large procession started yesterday afternoon from the Chotani House There were the Hakim Ajmalkhan, Pandit Motilal Nerhu and Mr. Sen Gupta in it. With a large body of Swaraj Sabha and Muslim Volunteers, with bands playing and banners flying, the procession swept past through the Shaik Memon Street, Tambakanta, Bhulshwar, C. P. Tank Road, and the Girgaum Back Road to the Marwadi Vidyalaya where a large meeting was held to celebrate the Gandhi day. The Panditji and the others first spoke at the ladies meeting and then at the men's meeting.

CONFERMENT OF HONOURS.

APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

The long controversy on the subject of the conferment of honours was ventilated in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords yesterday where motions standing in the name of a large and influential section of Parliamentarians were debated. The Premier announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to assist in the Prime Ministers' recommendations for honours. Government decided to make the voting a question of confidence but the motion in the House of Commons was talked out and that in the House of Lords withdrawn.

LATER.

Though the mover and the seconder of the Honours' motion in the House of Commons disclaimed any intention of proving the past conferments, some of their supporters raised the matter.

Brigadier-General Page-Croft alleged that simultaneously with the conferment of baronetcy on the late Sir Henry Wilson, the Prime Minister had recommended men convicted of food hoarding. He declined to give the names, but said he would give evidence before the Royal Commission.

Mr Ronald McNeill then referred to Lord Waring alleging that Lord Waring had made a personal fortune out of the war in turning out aeroplanes and in Government contracts, but his shareholders did not benefit. This evoked a passionate denial from Lord Waring who was occupying a seat in the Strangers' Gallery.

Mr. McNeill next cited the case of Lord Forres alleging that the firm had been lax in the matter of trading with enemy during war time.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn emphasised the repute of Lord Forres' firm and Messrs. Balfour, Williamson and Company which, he knew, were most anxious to help the British Government during the war, and pointed out that Sir Robert Balfour was one of the most patriotic men in the country and had lost a son in the war.

Mr. Chamberlain, whose reappearance after illness was greeted with cheers, repudiated Mr. McNeilles' allegation in respect to Lord Waring, and said that Lord Waring had organised the manufacture of aeroplanes by Messrs. Waring and Gillows and the War Office had thanked the firm for the phenomenal output which had relieved the department of anxiety. Mr. Chamberlain added that the Government was unable to accept an amendment to compel the attendance as witnesses before the Royal Commission. He declared that if there was to be an enquiry into the past it must be a judicial enquiry.

"ENQUIRY ESSENTIAL."

Mr. Lloyd George agreed that an enquiry was desirable, firstly, because of a considerable increase in the honours during the past forty years, owing to an increase in the numbers and the wealth of the population (ironical cheers)—and the establishment of a new order had considerably democratised the system of honours. The same charges had been repeated thousands of times in Parliament during the past twenty years, and had only been repudiated once or twice. Hence the public uneasiness. He dwelt on the exceptional lists arising out of the war, and said that never were the honours lists so carefully scrutinised. The percentage of mistakes was the lowest on record, and the number rewarded for party-services during the past five years was the lowest in the history of the country.

He emphatically declared that contributions to party funds were not the chief element in the grant of honours. No present or past Prime Minister was aware who contributed to the funds when the party Whips submitted the names. He asked the House to give a careful consideration to the matter before ending the system of rewarding party services. The alternative was political chaos. No committee could relieve the Prime Minister of the responsibility of advising the Sovereign. The only method of helping him in a delicate and invidious task was to appoint a Royal Commission because the prerogative of the Crown was involved.

Replying to an interruption the Premier said he was unable to promise that Government would accept the report of the Commission.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR COMING SESSION.

QUESTION RE TREATMENT TO MAHATMAJI.

The following is the agenda for the second session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, the 21st July 1922, at 2 p.m.

I.—Nomination of four Chairmen; II.—Government Bills:—(1) Bill No. XIII of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890)—*First Reading*, (2) Bill No. XIV of 1921 (A Bill further to amend the Matadars Act, 1887)—*First Reading*, (3) Bill No. XV of 1921 (A Bill to make provision for the management and control of certain open spaces in the City of Bombay)—*First Reading*, (4) Bill No. VIII of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909)—*First Reading*, (5) Bill No. X of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909)—*First Reading*, (6) Bill No. IX of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the Karachi Vaccination Act, 1879)*First Reading*, (7) Bill No. XI of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888)*First Reading*, (8) Bill No. XII of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the law relating to public ferries in the Presidency of Bombay)—*First Reading*, (9) Bill No. VII of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—*Second Reading*. Notice of an amendment has been received from Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, M.L.C.; III.—Supplementary Estimates; IV.—Private Bills:—(1) Bill No. XII of 1921 (A Bill to repeal Section 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869)—Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C.—*First Reading*; V.—Motions to amend standing orders:—(a) Motions which have been referred to Select Committees—*Second Reading*. Notice of amendments have been received from Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M.L.C.* (b) Motion* No. 1 of 1922 for leave to amend Standing Orders—Mr. B. G. Pahalajani. (c) Motion* No. 2 of 1922 for leave to amend Standing Orders—The Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt., LL.D.; V.I.—Discussion of matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government that no new scheme involving reclamation of land from the sea should be taken in hand in the city of Bombay till the reclamation schemes already notified are completed and the land so reclaimed is disposed of.

2. That in view of the heavy mortality from epidemic diseases in this province, this Council recommends the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the sanitary conditions of the Municipal and rural areas and to draw a comprehensive scheme of sanitation and medical relief in both the areas, so as to reduce the heavy mortality from plague, cholera, influenza, malaria and other epidemics in this province.

Mr. A. S. Deshmukh will move:

1. With a view to give adequate remuneration to the revenue and police patils, this Council recommends to Government that the Wingate scale in force may be revised in the Deccan only as follows:—

DECCAN.

Rs. 9 per cent. for the first thousand.
Rs. 6 per cent. for the second thousand.
Rs. 3 per cent. for the third thousand.

The scale for every thousand further may be revised at 1 per cent.

The scale for Chawary and Potgi expenses—

POPULATION 1 TO 100 RS. 6.

Further Rs. 3 per cent. or part of per hundred and the maximum amount should not exceed Rs. 90.

The scale of special Mushahira—

In addition to the above scale for the ordinary remuneration of patils, special remuneration may be granted in all cases as follows:—

Class I.—Places as described under Class II, but the ordinary land revenue of which gives small emoluments to the patil—Special allowance, Rs. 150.

Class II.—Large centres of traffic and important railway stations—Special allowance, Rs. 90.

Class III.—Extraordinary large or troublesome places in the district, being market towns—Special allowance, Rs. 60.

Class IV.—Ordinary large places in the district—Special allowance, Rs. 30.

REORGANISATION OF BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, will move. 1. This Council recommends the Government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials, with a majority of non-officials, to consider and suggest the requisite legislation for the re-organization of the Bombay city police force in order to increase the number of the Indians in the responsible posts of the inspectors, superintendents and other high posts in the administrative department.

2. This Council recommends the Government that the principle of communal representation as prevailing in the province of Sind be extended to the Mahomendans and the Marathas and the depressed classes in the Municipalities and the District Local Boards of the Presidency proper.

3. This Council recommends the Government that those officers of the Educational Department whose services were confirmed prior to the 21st August 1921 be exempted from the provisions of paragraph 3 of Government Order No. 4673, dated the 21st August 1921.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, will move. 1. That this Council recommends to Government to appoint a selection board to recommend candidates for appointment in the various departments in the Central and Southern Divisions for the purpose of recruitment of the backward communities including the Marathas.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government to investigate through a committee the causes that have led to the scarcity of capital in rural areas for agricultural operations and to adopt measures to meet the growing demand for cheap capital in those areas.

2. This Council recommends to the Government not to revise in future rates of survey assessment in those parts of the Presidency where they have been revised already.

3. This Council recommends to Government that in view of frequent famines in Gujarat they be pleased to construct major irrigation works in that province.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, will move. 1. This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the uncertain and unsettled state of law relating to public charitable and religious trusts and endowments (existing and future) in this Presidency and in view of the need of ensuring proper and necessary safeguards to protect such trusts and endowments, the Government should at an early date introduce legislation making provision for—

(a) the registration of existing and future endowments and trusts declared for public charitable and religious purposes;

(b) the submission of audited accounts of such trusts:

(c) making the trustees or managers of such trusts liable in the same manner as trustees under the Trust Act of 1882;

(d) securing the trust properties and incomes thereof to the objects of the trusts;

(e) the creation of district or other boards for the control and supervision of such trusts and endowments;

(f) and for such other matters as may be necessary for preventing the alienations and misapplication of such properties.

2. This Council recommends to the Government that it will be pleased to appoint a standing committee of the members of this Council consisting of officials and non-officials for the purpose of scrutinizing and approving the rules and regulations made from time to time under the rate-making powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the legislature in the various enactments passed by it, before they are finally sanctioned and have the force of law.

PROVISIONS FOR TOURING OFFICERS

Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government that the practice of touring officers hiring carts and buying provisions through officers and servants of Government be discontinued.

2. This Council recommends to Government that the rates for hire of carts and prices of provisions to be paid by touring officers should not be fixed by Government but should be settled by contract in each case.

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C. will move. 1. This Council recommends that a committee be appointed by Government to make enquiries into the grievances of the khants holding lands under the khoti system in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts.

2. This Council recommends to Government that a sum of three lakhs of rupees should be set aside every year for the purpose of granting scholarships to students of the non-Brahmin backward classes studying in secondary schools and colleges in the Central and Southern Divisions and the city of Bombay.

3. This Council recommends the Government that the principle of communal representation be extended to the non-Brahmin backward and depressed classes in the Municipalities and the local boards of the Presidency.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the facilities that at present exist for the recreation—including open air and indoor for the working classes in the city of Bombay and what steps should be taken to make adequate provision for them.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government that a committee of official and non-official members with a majority of the latter be appointed to consider the Remission and Suspension Rules now in force in the Bombay Presidency and if necessary to submit a revised draft of the same for the sanction of Government with a view to properly secure the interests of both the Government and the landholders.

EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government the desirability of making the Jail Manuals in respect of prisoners in the Presidency available to the general public, and supplying copies thereof to the members of the Legislative Council.

2. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor acting with his Ministers that early steps be taken to establish in Surat a demonstration factory fitted with the most up-to-date machinery and conducted on scientific methods to familiarise the people engaged in the gold thread industry with the use of the up-to-date machinery and of the improved scientific methods by which the industry is carried on in France and other countries of Europe; and that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be set apart in the next year's Budget for the purpose.

3. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all estimates with regard to expenditure on the Development Scheme should be placed before the Finance Committee at least seven days before any demand is made to the Council for a grant for the same.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, will move. 1. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all proposals for increasing the assessment of land revenue brought up before the Governor in Council be subject in future to discussion of the same by the Legislative Council and the recommendations of the Council as a result of the discussion be the guiding factor in the revision of the assessment of the land revenue.

Rao Bahadur D. A. Vichare, will move. 1. This Council recommends to Government that 10 per cent of the admission to the Engineering, the Agricultural, the Commercial, the Medical and the Forest College of the Bombay Presidency, shall be allowed to the successful P. E. students of Marathas, with allied castes and Mahomedans respectively, as reserved seats, irrespective of age-condition and that the remaining seats shall be filled by students of higher efficiency than P. E. from all castes and creeds including the above two classes.

Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar will move:

1. This Council recommends that the Government be pleased to pay to the Municipalities grant in aid of primary education sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1667 of 3rd July 1918, Educational Department, equal to the expenditure actually incurred in that particular year and not equal to the estimated expenditure for that year as determined by actual figures of expenditure of the previous years.

Rao Saheb P. G. Halkatti will move:

1. This Council recommends that the Government of Bombay should every year make provision in the budget of a sum of at least five lakhs of rupees for being given as scholarships to students going to receive education in agricultural, technical, industrial and such other subjects in and out of India.

2. This Council recommends that the Government of Bombay should take the necessary steps to include all the villages of the Sholapur district, wherein the Kanarese language is spoken by the majority of the people, into the Bijapur district.

TREATMENT OF PPOLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik, will move. 1. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to take steps, as early as possible, either by necessary changes in the rules, or by executive orders, or by legislation, to accord to all "political prisoners" a treatment similar to that given to politidal prisoners or first class misdemeanants in England.

2. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to issue orders under Section 135A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, exempting all unsurveyed alienated villages from the introduction of Record of Rights, and to issue orders to stop its introduction, or to stop the operations where they have been begun, except where the holders of the villages so desire.

3. This Council recommends Government to be pleased to take steps to finish the work of introducing Revision Survey Settlements in alienated Villages, where they are due, within two years.

4. This Council recommends Government to be pleased to take steps to the effect that charges for the collection of local fund cess in inam villages should be borne by the revenues of the local fund collections, and should not be collected from the revenue of the holders of villages.

Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas will move:

1. This Council recommends to Government that the whole of the amount received as Himayat assessment for all the tanks in this Presidency be earmarked and used for the repair of tanks only and that a separate account be kept for the same.

2. This Council recommends to Government that as a special case the difference between the total amounts received as Himayat assessment for all the tanks and the total amount spent in the repair of the tanks for the last ten years be utilized in making special repairs to the tanks during the next ten years.

3. This Council recommends to Government that just as all Government buildings are inspected and repaired every year, all the tanks on which there is Himayat assessment should be inspected and repaired every year.

Mr. S. T. Kambli, will move. 1. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in respect of vernacular untrained teachers the Municipalities be authorised to engage such teachers at such rates of pay and on such conditions of service as may be agreed upon between such Municipalities and the teachers to be employed by them.

2. This Council recommends to His Excellency that the district local boards be empowered to appoint their own non-official chief officers.

3. That this Council recommends to Government that steps be taken to introduce the teaching of English language in the vernacular training schools and colleges in the Presidency so as to enable the trained teachers to teach English language and primers in vernacular primary schools.

TREATMENT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, will move:

1. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Mr. M. K. Gandhi now undergoing a sentence of six years' simple imprisonment be treated as first-class political prisoner as such a prisoner is treated in England.

2. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the posts of registration-inspectors be abolished.

3. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the posts of inspectors of veterinary hospitals be abolished.

4. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Government Resolution No. 1825 of 6th February 1922 regarding the suspension of the Ahmedabad municipality be withdrawn.

5. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in future no appointment should be made to the post of sub-inspectors and inspectors of Abkari Department without holding a competitive examination of qualified candidates only.

6. This Council recommends to Government the desirability of rescinding the suppression of the Ahmedabad municipality and of re-establishing it by restoration of franchise of rate-payers and election of councillors by November 1922.

7. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that high and middle school scholarships reserved for Mahomedans and backward classes be amalgamated and be open to the backward classes of both communities, Hindus and Mahomedans.

8. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Development Department be asked to provide residential quarters for lower middle classes by building chawls for them in Trombay and Salsette in the same way as the provision of 50,000 tenements made by the Department for the poor classes.

Mr. A. N. Surve, will move:

1. This Council recommends to Government the desirability of differentiating between ordinary criminal prisoners and political prisoners; and of making provision to ensure better treatment of the latter kind of prisoners.

2. This Council recommends to Government to amend the Rent Acts for the purpose of preventing profiteering on the part of tenants by subletting their premises.

VII.—Papers presented to the Council:

(1) Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. VII of 1922 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(2) Reports of the Select Committees appointed to consider motions to amend Standing Orders.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS.

IN FIJI & S. AND E. AFRICA.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF TODAY'S MEETING

The following are draft resolutions, that will be moved for adoption at to-day's public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre under the Chairmanship of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1 (a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and the Bombay Progressive Association whilst expressing relief at the disallowance by the Union Government of the Rural Traders' Licensing Ordinance and the Township Franchise Ordinance emphatically protests against the conditional allowance by the Government of the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council of Natal as being beyond the jurisdiction of the Council and calculated to introduce for the first time in the history of Natal the principle of compulsory racial segregation, endanger the peaceful settlement of the Indian question in South Africa, infringe the spirit of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 and jeopardise harmonious relations between South Africa and the Indian Empire.

(b) That this meeting deeply deplores the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to intervene diplomatically on behalf of His Majesty's Government with a view to prevent the acceptance of the foregoing measures by the Governor General-in-Council of South Africa and records its opinion that it is as much the duty of His Majesty's Government, by diplomatic negotiation, to secure just and equitable treatment for His Majesty's Indian subjects in the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth as it would be in the case of any class of British subjects in foreign countries.

2. (a) That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay has heard with the deepest regret that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned the Kampala Segregation Scheme while yet the whole question of compulsory racial segregation in East Africa is under the consideration of His Majesty's Government and urges upon the Government of India the necessity of taking early measures to secure the suspension and ultimate revision of the Kampala Township Scheme.

(b) That this meeting protests against the extraordinary delay in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in Kenya and earnestly requests the Government of India to press for an early settlement of the outstanding questions relating to the Highlands Segregation, Immigration Policy and Political Franchise in conformity with Lord Chelmsford's East African despatch of October 1921.

(c) That this meeting deeply deplores the breach of the pledge given to the Indian settlers of Kenya by His Majesty's Government in 1908, in respect of the acquisition of agricultural lands in the Highlands, implied in the statement in the House of Commons to the effect that the exclusive reservation of that land for the White Colonists is an accomplished fact and puts on record its deliberate opinion that it is a violation by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 both in principle and substance; and calls upon the Government of India to make a strong stand against the betrayal of Indian interests involved in this monopoly.

FIJI.

3. That this meeting regrets the continuance of anti-Indian feeling in Fiji, and earnestly urges that it is the duty of the Government of Fiji not only to see to the physical and moral well-being of Indians who have already gone there by invitation but also to give them the status and full rights of citizenship in conformity with the Resolution of the Imperial Conference (1921), and trusts that the Government of India will make it clear to His Majesty's Government that nothing short of the early grant of full rights of citizenship to Indians in the Colony will satisfy Indian feeling on the question.

4. (a) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay puts on record its deliberate opinion that the time has arrived for India to demand the immediate grant of full and equal citizenship rights to Indians domiciled in the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire (including South Africa) and the maintenance for His Majesty's Indian subjects of the freedom of access to, and settlement in, all territories under the direct control of the Crown.

(b) This meeting further declares that the adoption by the Governments of the Colonies and Dominions of the Empire of measures which contravenes the principle of equal rights is calculated to make it impossible for India to participate in intra-imperial movements consistently with her national self-respect and calls upon the Indian legislatures, whenever required, to take steps to give pratical effect to this Resolution.

His Excellency received H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) on the afternoon of the 17th, at Government House.

Sir W. C. Edwards, Mr. E. J. B. Bunbury, Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson and Mr. J. B. Jenkins have left Government House.

GANDHI DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

Gandhi stood up before the Judge at Ahmedabad and took upon himself all the responsibility for the murders committed at Chauri Chaura. That was the day when he claimed responsibility for the riots at Bombay—a responsibility which no human being had ever claimed in the history of the world. They, therefore, observed that day as the Gandhi Day with all the solemnity. The day Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned, his critics began to say that the Non-Cooperation movement had failed. But the very fact that there were at present 20,000 men—Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen—in jail, showed that the Non-Cooperation movement had not failed. When Pandit Motilal Nehru went to jail thousands of his countrymen followed him. When Mr. C. R. Das went to jail thousands of his countrymen followed him. How then could the critics say that the Non-Cooperation movement had failed? On the other hand it convincingly showed that the people were ready for Civil Disobedience. If Civil Disobedience was to be started, he said, it should be launched in a well-considered and well-advised manner. In every province civil resisters should be registered. Every province should give 2,000 to 5,000 men who should be prepared to go to jail. If they organized systematically and launched Civil Disobedience, he was sure, before 1923 they would get Swarajya. (Applause.)

PANDIT R. D. CHAUDHURI.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhuri then said that the Punjab had been a very violent country before Mahatma Gandhi started his Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement. He (the speaker) himself too was a violent man and believed in violence then. But after the movement was started not only the whole of the Punjab was converted to Non-Violence but he too had become a Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. He urged the audience to carry out the Mahatma's programme, put on Khadar, and be Non-Violent to their opponents under every circumstance. Nothing would break the heart of Mahatma Gandhi in jail more then the news that the people had become violent. He concluded by questioning the people if they would be violent and on their replying in the negative, he said. "In that case Bombay is ready for Civil Disobedience."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman by Mr. R. G. Tipathy terminated the proceedings.

OVERFLOW MEETING.

The Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall where the speeches were made was packed to its utmost capacity and therefore an overbow meeting was arranged in the compound which was addressed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha and several other speakers.

GANDHI DAY AT MATUNGA.

PROCESSION AND SALE OF KHADI.

Yesterday being the Gandhi Day, the Matunga Congress Committee office was the scene of khadi and spinning activities from early hours. Volunteers, young and old, gathered at the office and Swaraj and Charkha songs were recited with a fervour that the Gandhi Day inspires. A procession with Mahatma Gandhi's photo seated in a small car garlanded with hand-spun yarn and followed by a band of volunteers dressed in milk-white Khadi, started from the Congress Committee office hawking Khadi and singing songs. The Khadi heap contained cloth suited for shirting, and coating. There were fine sarees and dhoties. And small shirts which cost only thirteen annas sold like hot cakes. The sale proceeded till 10 a.m. and the procession dispersed with loud shouts of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai and Hindu Mussalman ki Jai.

The Congress officers are going to continue the house to house sale of Khadi for some days more. They are thinking of dividing the volunteers into batches and allotting to them certain localities.

MAHATMAJI'S TREATMENT.

MR. TRIVEDI'S QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. U. K. Trivedi, M.L.C., has given notice of the following questions to be asked in the local Legislative Council:—

Will Government be pleased to state what books and newspapers are supplied to Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the jail? Is he provided with writing materials? Will Government be pleased to state how many letters were written by Mr. M. K. Gandhi from the jail to his relations and friends and how many of them were censored and detained? Did he desire to send a manuscript copy of a model vernacular text book to his friends for opinion? Was this request disallowed and if so, for what reasons?

MR. HORNIMAN.

Will Government be pleased to state whether they have now removed their objection to the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman if not what are their reasons for continuing the objection after the repeal of the Defence of India Act?

Official and Personal.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy arrived at Secunderabad on July 18th, from Bombay and is the guest of H. E. H. the Nizam.

Major Benning who represents the Marconi Company is at Secunderabad and demonstrated the wireless telegraphy in a remarkable manner on Saturday.

Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk held the opening paper chase of the season at Secunderabad, the course being seven miles from Secunderabad. The names of the first three to finish were phoned by wireless to the local newspaper. Major Benning is arranging to demonstrate the utility of wireless by establishing stations in the districts in communication with the capital.

L. C. C.'S NEW HALL.

OPENED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

His Majesty King George, accompanied by Queen Mary, opened the London County Council's new hall, South of Westminster Bridge to-day. The work on the building was interrupted by the War. It will finally cost four millions sterling, but still lacks a wing. When complete, it will be 750 feet long, with nine hundred rooms on nine floors. The site is six and a half acres. The style is that of English Renaissace and is in striking contrast to the Houses of Parliament.

The King, replying to an address, hoped that the building would accelerate reconstruction along the south bank of the Thames to Blackfriars.

PANDIT NEKIRAM SHARMA.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, July 18.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma arrived yesterday having been released on the 15th. He was accorded a reception all along the route. At Bhiwani thousands assembled on the station and carried him in a procession. In the evening a mass meeting attended by ten thousand was held Mr. Desai presiding. The Pandit in reply thanked the public and said that the time for further trials was yet to come and people must prepare for all sacrifices for attainment of Swaraj.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

PLEA FOR GREATER AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 17.

Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru M.L.C., of Servants of India Society, addressing a public meeting at Muzafernagar appealed to members of all parties to sink their differences in defence of the rights of their country abread. Because of political differences which had manifested themselves of late and the lines on which things were moving perhaps, the British Government thought Indians were divided among themselves and were so absorbed in getting their own right, that they would not concern themselves with the fate of Indians beyond the confines of India. He said, "Let us make clear to the British people that we are as keenly interested in their fate as ever and we will not suffer their rights to be trampled under foot. The Indian government is wholeheartedly with us and has allowed no opportunity of protesting against the humiliations inflicted on Indians in South and East Africa to slip by. It is for us now to realise the urgency of the occasion and do our duty. We must make it clear that the treatment of Indians in the Colonies is the acid test of sincerity and in the absence of a just solution of the problem British citizenship will be meaningless in the eyes of Indians."

The Pandit collected about Rs. 5,000 towards Malabar Relief Funds out of which over Rs. 2,200 were already contributed by local grain mandi merchants and Rs. 2,000 by Shamli mandi merchants.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

FOR NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

A Muzaffarnagar message says Seth Beharilal of Muzaffarnagar has dedicated the whole of his property with an income amounting to Rs. one lakh for national and industrial education. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Doctor Ansari have been appointed trustees.

DEATH OF CHIEF OF BHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 18.

His Highness Shrimant Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhore, breathed his last yesterday afternoon at about six at his Poona residence. The deceased came to the *gadi* about fifty years ago and was sixty-nine years of age at the time of death. He leaves behind mim an only son, Shrimant Babasaheb, who will succeed him. His remains will be removed to the capital of his State for performing the usual obsequious rites.

CABLE ITEM

London, July 18.—£350,000 first mortgage bonds of the Bengal Telephone Corporation were offered by the Peninsula and Orient Banking Corporation to-day. The list opened this morning, and closed at ten o'clock.

A Hindu Sadhu refusing name and address was arrested by the Rangoon police for murder of an Indian who was making obeisance to him and offering prayers in the street. An eye witness asserted that the Sadhu struck the Indian who fell and was kicked in the face and the head. A Sub-Inspector arrested the Sadhu as ordinary constables were afraid to touch him.

A communique says that at the request of the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, Minister for Local self-Government, U. P. owing to his ill-health, the consideration of the District Boards Bill is postponed.

KATHIAWAD.

GRIEVANCES AND REMEDIES

IV.*

(BY POPATLAL L. CHUDGAR.)

Grievances,

The evils inseparable from a system of administration described in article 1 may better be imagined than described. We have a province as large as Belgium covering about twenty thousand square miles of territory and a population of two and a half million souls under an absolute despotism. The liberties and properties of the subjects of the first and second class States depend upon the sweet will of their Chiefs. The Chiefs squander away the revenues amounting to several lakhs of rupees, on personal pleasures, they have the power to throw any man into prison and confine him for any indefinite period without any charge or trial, deprive him of his property and deport him from his native place on the slightest or no pretext whatsoever. There is no right of free speech or association, no free press and even the most innocent activities are suppressed at any time. While they find lakhs of rupees for their own personal pleasures, the educational and other departments on which the moral and material progress of the people depends are almost starved. The lands of the Bhayats, the Mulgirasias and other ancient land-holders are confiscated at pleasure and hundreds of these people are subjected to untold oppression and reduced to utter poverty and helplessness. Many large States indulge in commerce and even speculation on a large scale and waste lakhs of rupees of the State revenues of which they are mere trustees. The Judiciary of some of the States is rotten to the core and cases last for years and years without being finally decided. There is no fixed system of land revenue and the conditions on which lands are held are changed at pleasure. Forced labour is the rule in almost every State with perhaps a few honourable exceptions and every class of labourer and artizan is forced to work for the Chief, his family and his State.

The state of things in the Agency areas is even worse than in the States. The Political Agent who is generally a military man is seldom taught to believe in the rule of law, but to him [illegible] His will must prevail in every matter and everybody having anything to do with him must bend to his will. Innocent, in most cases, of even the rudiments of law, cases hang on in his court for years. I can cite scores of instances of cases as old as twenty years pending in courts of some Political Agents. The Thanadars and other lower officials have only to pamper to the fancies of a Political Agent to do what they please in their own Thanas.

Incubus of the Political Agent.

The influence of these Political Agents over the States is so great that some of the Chiefs and all their officials live almost in constant terror of them. Even the slightest show of political agitation however peaceful and constitutional is feared as likely to displease their master the Political Agent, many Chiefs are made to feel and imagine that all their power in their States depends upon the sweet will of the Political Agent's officials. Since the Political agitation in British India some of these men are not ashamed of resorting to a number of dishonourable devices in putting down agitation of every kind, however peaceful and constitutional and they set up some of the weaker Chiefs to do many things which they themselves cannot do. It is impossible to describe adequately in writing the conditions of life which the people in the States and Agency areas in Kathiawad are living and only those who are actually living in these conditions can realize them. Mahatma Gandhiji once stated that the people of States are "slaves of slaves" and that represents in a word their true condition.

Remedies,

The question then arises what are the remedies for all these evils and disabilities. It is admitted and the fact cannot be denied that inspite of all the disabilities under which they are labouring, the people of Kathiawad are in no sense inferior in moral and material advancement, to their brethren in British India. If the people of British India living just on the borders of Kathiawad are considered quite fit for a large measure of self-Government, which in a short time, may develop into full responsible Government, there is no reason why the people of the States may not aspire to similar rights in their own States. Hopes and aspirations foreshadowed in Mont Ford report para 157 have already overleaped frontier lines like sparks across a street, the constitutional changes in British India have quickened the pace in the Native States, but the patriarchal rulers refuse to clothe their absolute authority in modern garbs. It is true that so far as the people of the States of the first and second class are concerned, they must fight out their own battles within the limits of their own respective States. They may not be entitled to any active assistance from their brethren in British India except perhaps a full measure of sympathy with their just and legitimate aspirations, but the greatest difficulty and obstacle in the way of their struggle for liberty is the might of the British Empire. If the people of the States seek protection from the oppression and tyranny of their rulers, the invariable reply is "We cannot interfere in the internal administration of the States." Even in the case of very gross misrule all that is done is the giving of a mild advice with no intention to enforce it and Chiefs have thus been taught to disregard and treat all such advices with sheer contempt.

Protection to Indian Princes.

When the people of the States agitate and a Chief asks for assistance, the British Government are ever ready to place all their forces at their disposal Such attitude is sought to be supported on the ground that the British Government are bound to protect a Chief by obligations of treaties, pledges, promises and so on. The services of the Chiefs during the war are also cited as entitling them to armed assistance from the British Government. All these arguments on a close examination can be easily shown to be untenable. The treaties which the British Government and the Chiefs are never tired of citing are with the "States" as such and not with the individual Chiefs. They are made with the Chiefs not as individuals but as representing their "States" which expression includes both the people and the Chiefs. The purpose of these treaties is mainly to protect the "States" from external aggression and in consideration of this guarantee the "States" pay their tribute which is a part of the revenues of British India. The tribute is paid from monies derived from the people and certainly not from the pockets of the individual Chiefs, as is often erroneously supposed, but there is absolutely no consideration for refusing protection to the people and lavishly granting it to the Chiefs in internal affairs, and it is submitted that the people have the right to go any length in their agitation not only against oppressive rule but against the very form of Government now prevailing however benevolent it may be and after it as they choose and the British Government have absolutely no right to interfere.

Their war services

As for the services said to have been rendered in the war, it is simply disingenuous to say that the Chiefs rendered them; it is the people of the States who have rendered the services, it is they who supplied all the men, money and material and the Chiefs merely acted as agencies through whom the services were rendered. This is clear enough and yet it is most lamentable to think that in all the talk and schemes of reconstruction after the war the people of the States have not even been remembered. Before therefore any agitation within the tates can hope to succeed, it is necessary that a definite declaration of their policy and attitude towards the agitation of the people of States for the achievement of full responsible and constitutional Government in the States, should be obtained from the British Government; unless this is done, it is hopeless to carry on any agitation within the States.

First and second class States.

In order to achieve this goal, we the people of the first and second class States have certainly a right to call upon the people of British India to give us their active help and support in pressing through the Courts and otherwise their Government to make his declaration without any delay. The people of the tates should also abandon all other activities in the States at present and organize themselves and concentrate all their energies on this question.

In furtherance of this object the following methods of work are suggested:—(1) A strong committee should be appointed who should personally see all the members of the Imperial Legislative assembly and the Council of State and thoroughly explain their case to them and enlist their sympathy: (2) Having done that, such matters relating to the position of the States as can be brought up in Councils in the form of questions and resolutions should be brought up and cleared; (3) A fully representative deputation of the leading citizens of the States should wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy with a view to press him to make a clear and definite declaration of the policy of the British Government towards the agitation of the people of the Native States defining expressly the circumstances under which they will or will not interfere on behalf of the people and the Chiefs; (4) Failing to obtain a satisfactory answer, the people should approach the Parliament and other authorities in England. So far as regards the first and second class States.

Now for the lower classes of States, in addition to the above form of agitation, their position requires to be cleared up. If the jurisdiction exercised by the Agency over them is on behalf of and on a delegation from them, the circumstances under which that arrangement was made have long ceased to exist and their full jurisdiction must be immediately restored to them. If the States have derived their jurisdiction by grant from the British Government, there is no reason why they should be treated as a sovereigns and their powers should be clearly defined and regulated and they should be grouped in such a way as to make each group of the size of a first class State and then a form of federal Government introduced, suited to the circumstances of the States, in which while preserving the rights of the States, the people would have an adequate voice in the making of laws and regulating of finances.

Agency Areas.

As for the Agency areas thye must be formally annexed with the Bombay Presidency and should be brought up under the operation of British laws. It is impossible that these can ever be restored to the original Chiefs if any there were, and it is absurd to keep them in the year 1922 under the despotic rule of the executive Government. There is no other alternative therefore than to absorb them in the Bombay Presidency. All these matters must be requested to appoint a commission to investigate the whole question. There are many in Kathiawad who have absolutely no faith whatever in the sense of justice of the British Government and therefore in the methods of agitation suggested above. The writer however thinks that the people of Kathiawad have never made any serious attempt in the direction indicated above and there is no reason or justification for despairing. It may be that we may not soon succeed but we must exhaust all the constitutional methods of agitation open to us and if after doing that adequate justice is not done to us there will be time enough for resorting to other methods for obtaining redress.

A correspondent wires from Hardwar under date 18th inst.:—All the pilgrims or *Nomatia Mavashshia* are informed that at present Hardvar is free from all diseases and the season is very pleasan'. The Sewa Samiti, Hardwar is ready to supply all sorts of help to pilgrims if required.

*Previous articles appeared on June 17, 21 and 27.

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would request you, in public interest, to publish the following correspondence that has passed between me and Mr. Jayakar regarding the latter's resignation of his presidentship of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. The correspondence was placed by me before the meetings of the Council of the G. D. C. C. —Yours, etc.,

UCHHRANGRAI K. OZA.

12th July, 1922.

Bombay, 1st July, 1922.

Dear Mr. Oza,

I am sorry I am not able to attend to-day's meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, as I have a previous engagement which can not be put off. Please convey my apologies to the Committee.

I should like to submit to the Committee for its consideration the following observations with reference to Mr. Jayakar's professed resignation of its Presidentship, which is to be considered at to-day's meeting. There can, I think, be no two opinions as regards the fact that a gentleman of his culture and character being President of our Committee has given it special distinction among Bombay Committees. His large sacrifice in time and money in the Congress cause, are known to all. He has publicly and repeatedly expressed during recent months his dissent from several items of the Non-co-operation programme, and notably that regarding the law courts. Notwithstanding this, the Girgaum Committee chose him as its President and there is no question of his not having acquainted himself well in the discharge of the duties of that position. He has now but acted up to the view so held and expressed by him, and though in view of his declared opinions known to the Committee, he might have thought that there was no call for him to resign, he has yet with characteristic fairness placed his resignation at the disposal of the Committee.

The only point to my mind to be considered is whether by his resuming practice, Mr. Jayakar will be less able than before to carry out the work of the Committee and Congress activities generally. I am under the impression that, so far from this being the cause, it is Mr. Jayakar's wish and intention to adjust his practice strictly with reference to the demands on him of public work.

The two items of Non-co-operation which were considered most important and which, at any rate, made the most sensation, were the withdrawal of children from recognised schools and colleges, and the boycott of courts by parties and lawyers. Nobody talks of the first now. As regards the second, Mahatma Gandhi and more recently, Mr. Hasrat Mohani, have pleaded their cause before the Courts and have done an enormous public service by doing so. The question of a lawyer of Mr. Jayakar's eminence resuming practice after suspending it, has not arisen, for the simple reason that so few of them have suspended it, as Mr. Jayakar had done at great sacrifice, for eighteen months. But it is significant that the Bengal Congress Committee is reported to have placed second on its list of the nominees for the Presidentship of the Gaya Conference, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, late Advocate-General of Madras, who so far as I know has not given up his legal practice. That shows, at any rate, that opinion is seriously divided in the country and I beg our Committee to consider seriously if it is necessary for it, in all these circumstances, to deprive itself of the proved guidance of its President, Mr. Jayakar.

At a time like the present, the Congress should seek and welcome the co-operation of all able and worthy men, and not lightly throw over these who have proved their loyalty to it by heavy sacrifice such as Mr. Jayakar has undoubtedly made and such as no other member of this or many other Congress Committee has been in a position to make.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) K. NATRAJAN.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1922.

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

I understand that while resuming practice your original intention was to make the way clear to pleaders some of whom you said had complained to you about the hardship and intolerableness of their position and thereafter sometime, to take up Congress work again. On this understanding also the Council is postponing the consideration of your resignation and Mr. Belgaumwalla and Mr. Babu Gokhale will see you informally to ascertain if this is your intention still and to move the Council not to accept your resignation in case it is true. We want you in the Council and if you can suspend your practice once more, it will be such strength to the nation.

Yours sincely,
(Sd.) U. K. OZA.

399, Thakurdwar,
Bombay, July 7.

Dear Mr. Oza,

I am in receipt of your kind letter. I fully appreciate the spirit in which it is written. Permit me to thank your Committee for their courtesy in asking me practically to reconsider my decision and to retrace the step I have taken with such deliberation. While I fully appreciate their kind motives, I deeply regret that I cannot accede to their suggestion.

As there has been considerable misunderstanding regarding my resumption of practice at the Bar, you will, I hope, permit me to state here a few important facts in this connection. When I suspended practice 18 months ago, I did so in order to be free to take up, as a full-time worker, some national work suitable to my tastes and temper. If you remember, that was a time of great hopes and activity. Public enthusiasm had been greatly roused and some of us expected that it would be possible with its aid to reconstruct our national life on a model suited to our culture and heredity. I had devoted some of the earlier years of my life to educational enterprise, and the prospect, therefore, which was then offered to me of founding a well-equipped and uptodate modern College in Bombay, appealed to me. I was then requested by some of the prominent men in the movement to take up the work of organising such an institution on sound lines in Bombay, and attracted by that prospect, I decided to suspend my practice for a time and devote myself, during the interval, entirely to the creation of such an institution in Bombay. I had always intended to go back to the Bar when the work was finished. How my effort failed owing to the opposition of some of the disruptive and reactionary forces in the movement is well known to you and perhaps some day, when the secret history of the Non-Cooperation movement comes to be written, the matter will be made clear to the public. It is sufficient, however, to state here for the moment that the attempt having failed, it was difficult to find other work suitable to my temper and predilections and so absorbing as to keep me fully engaged. I waited nearly till the end of the promised year and, as the Session of the Congress drew near, I and some of my friends, convinced of the futility of the programme of boycott decided to tour about and educate public opinion in favour of a change which in our opinion was inevitable in order to have the movement from ruin and disintegration. We did some work in this behalf but unfortunately we could not succeed at the last Congress in getting this programme altered, though a kind of hollow compromise was effected, under which the boycott of Schools, Colleges, Courts, etc., was thrust into the back ground.

Thereafter, I had nearly decided to resume my practice last January, but the work of the Representative Conference held in Bombay about the middle of that month kept me very busy and as in the meanwhile Mahatmaji was incarcerated I decided to wait till June. I had two courses open to me (1) to continue in enforced idleness in a spirit of seeming loyalty to certain items of the Congress programme, which I did not believe were conductive to the national welfare, and which I knew from complaints received from pleader friends from time to time were causing great hardship and misery to many families or (2) to take the step which I believe to be right and which belief after 18 months' experience has been considerably confirmed, namely, to enter the Courts and, when the opportunity offers itself, to enter the Councils also. I am more convinced than ever that the Courts and the Councils cannot be boycotted with advantage. You can only do so at your peril. The reasons for holding this view have been placed before the public by me more than once and the more I see of this movement the more convinced I feel of the monstrous futility of the boycott part of the programme. I have, therefore, decided, after considerable deliberation, to manifestly disavow my belief in the same by resuming my practice at the Bar.

I know the consequences. I am aware of the storm of opposition and obloquy my step would raise against me, but I am doing what I honestly believe to be right both in my own and the country's interest. I have no desire to spend any more time in enforced inactivity or on undertakings which do not suit my taste or temperament. I am likewise averse to see brave hearts, in a spirit of misguided loyalty to a futile programme, waste away in idleness while their wives and children are starving at home. I am equally averse to see the Councils made use of by a far-sighted bureaucracy for the purpose of weakening the national cause, when, as I believe, they can be certainly utilized for creating and maintaining the patriotic impulse in the country.

It is in this spirit that I have resumed practice at the Bar. There is no idea of 'rebelling' against the Congress as some papers have reported. I am too humble an individual and have been too modestly brought up to think of undertaking any such heroic enterprises. I have no idea of ceasing to be a Congressman and I shall be only too happy if I can do any useful work for my countrymen in directions which suit my views and temper. I cannot blame your Committee for not wishing to have as their president a person who has been obliged to depart from some parts of the non-co-operation programme, though I may remind you that these portions have to a large extent been superseded by subsequent developments. I, however, anticipated your embarrassment and, therefore, voluntarily offered to resign which circumstance has been ignored by my critics in the Press.

It is, therefore, desirable that we should separate, but before I take leave of you, will you permit me to make you a final request and that is this, that you, as the Secretary of the Council of the Girgaum Congress Committee, should issue an authoritative statement to the Press about things as they have happened. There is great need of that, for I find, among other things, that my speech to the Council has been most grossly mis-reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" by some irresponsible person. The speech was made before the Council under circumstances of extreme confidence, and though the temptation to write to the Press in self-defence has been great in the face of perverse vilification, I have not yielded to the impulse in my desire to respect the confidence under which the Council listened to that statement on my part. You will recall that in my speech I never said anything about 'rebelling against the Congress' nor of 'effecting a breach in the revised constitution' and I referred to Maharashtra 'pleaders'' and not ''leaders.''

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR.

PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

In 1920 the officers of the Provincial Police Service memorialized to the Secretary of State on the subject of their pay and prospects. In accordance with the sanction of the Government of India, the local Government have sanctioned a revised scale of pay for the members of that service with effect from 1st February 1922. Probationers will start on Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 500 by the thirteenth year by annual increments of Rs. 25. Their pay will be Rs. 500 at the end of the 14th year when an efficiency bar begins the pay rising thereafter by yearly increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 700. At the 25th year, the selection grade for seven per cent of the total cadre is fixed at Rs. 800. The initial salary of each officer promoted from subordinate rank to provincial service will be fixed at such a figure not exceeding Rs. 400 as seems appropriate in calculating the length of service for the purpose of fixing pay of such an officer. In the scale now sanctioned, continuous officiating of temporary service as Deputy Superintendent will be taken into account. Periods of leave will not be considered as a break in the continuity of the officiating or temporary service. Three appointments in the selection grade are sanctioned provisionally.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION POSTPONES DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 17.

The General Council of Burmese Associations' meeting, after two days' discussion, came to no decision on the boycott of Council, the chairman eventually advising postponement to a later date.

A lengthy speech was made by Mr. U. Ottama against entering the Council on the conclusion of which he fainted and had to be attended to. Mr. U. Ottama in his speech said Pongyis and women would lead Burma in point of self-sacrifice. An unconfirmed report stated that the meeting was favourable to entering the Councils but a large group of Pongyis in the galleries loudly protested against this when hands were held up and the chairman decided on the postponement to avoid conflict. Some laymen in the meeting protested against the attempted domination by Pongyis.

I. F. A. SHIELD COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the I. F. A. Shield Competition East Bengal succeeded to score a goal, the only goal of the evening at the very last minutes against Customs. Contrary to expectations, R. F. A. went down to Jamalpore by a goal to nil. The total receipts at Saturday's charity match Locals vs. Visitors including collection exceed Rs. 17,000.

Opinions of the Day.

Indian India.

"The Tribune":—In his presidential address delivered recently at the Kathiawad Political Conference held in Bombay, Mr. B. Tyabji, observed that the progressive changes in British provinces were having a direct effect on the adjoining States and it was imperative that the constitution of the States should be altered in a form most suited to the changed conditioss of the times. Referring to Kathiawad, which consisted of a number of small States, he suggested that they should aim at a federation of the States with one common legislative authority, to which members would be elected from all parts of Kathiawad and the ruling chiefs would constitute a second chamber. Even at present the rulers find it necessary to consult the neighbouring and connected States before adopting any important measure and a regularly constituted Federation of States, with elected representative of the people as suggested, would probably not be found impracticable. There are small clusters of States not only in Kathiawad but also in certain parts of Central India, Rajputana and Punjab, whose interests can best be promoted by a Federation of the kind suggestd. Mr. Tyabji also referred to some of the acts of repression in the States against prominent individuals who were exiled from their country and were otherwise made to suffer without any form of trial or enquqiry and said that these absolute methods should cease. Constitutional agitation must, therefore, be carried on with a view to educate the people and evolve a desirable form of constitution adapted to the present conditions.

The Enquiry Committee.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We are fully alive to the value of the constructive programme considered as an end in itself; but we cannot forget that the Congress is essentially a political organisation, and that the political value of the constructive programme will be judged by the extent to which it will help the cause of Swaraj. Khaddar has a great economic and moral value but the extent to which it will bring economic pressure on the bureaucracy and prepare us for civil disobedience will be the measure of its political utility. Let us extend the use of Khaddar by all means, for it is a symbol to us of moral and economic independence; but let us not forget that for the present we have accepted it as only a means to an end.

Seen in this light, the present form of the constructive programme is certainly not the last word in political wisdom. If it is to be a preparation for mass civil disobedience it must be extended and modified so as to meet the immediate requirements of the masses. If we have nothing more than a few formulas and catchphrases in stock, let us frankly confess our political bankruptcy and step aside. The country will march on to its predestined goal without our help.

Ceylon Reforms.

"Swarajya":—In reply to Col. Wedgwood, Major Wood is reported to have said that the trouble in Ceylon is due to the clash of interests between the Singhalese and the Tamils. This seems to be the case everywhere. In India the slowness of advance is due to Hindu-Muslim troubles; in Burma, it is the Indians and the Burmese; in Ireland it is the Protestants and the Catholics; in Egypt, it is the Fellahin Pasha class as against the [illegible] England seems to be able to find clashes of interest everywhere just to suit the purpose of their planter and the trader.

An Honest Tribute.

The "Independent":—Nothing could be more eloquent of the sincerity of Mahatma Gandhi and of that goodness which is his in so pre-eminent a degree than certain remarks we notice in the report of the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association. A tribute to Mahatma Gandhi from a Millowner is a tribute indeed for the Mahatma works for an order of things in which mills as a present constituted will not exist. Despite this, the Honorary Secretary of the Millowners Association of Ahmedabad has been so impressed by the sheer saintliness and sincerity of India's Dictator that in his address at the annual meeting of the Association he delivered himself of the following honest testimony, "While talking to you, Gentlemen, about labour affairs, the familiar figure of Mahatma Gandhi has been before my mind in all the grandeur of its simplicity. Ahmedabad operatives were singularly fortunate in securing such a noble champion of their cause, who, as we all know, was prepared to lay aside preconceived dogmas in times of crisis and adopt an attitude of compromise. I venture to pay my humble tribute to the Mahatma for the time and energy spent by him in the work of arbitration between labour and capital in Ahmedabad and inspite of our differences, great as they are on some points. I, as an industrialist with the welfare of labour at my heart, wish, that the Mahatma had wholly devoted himself to the betterment of the working classes of this country—a task for which he is so admirably fitted both by his experience and temperament. He, however, chose other activities with the result that work-people of Ahmedabad and ourselves are left the poorer by his absence from our midst. All the same, as an Indian I freely admit. Gentlemen, that but for his wider activities there would not have been the national awakening that we now see all round us in India."

Political Prisoners in Behar.

The "Searchlight":—The Honorary Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha have addressed a long memorandum to the Secretary in the Home department of the Government of Bombay on the question of treatment of political prisoners in that Presidency. Though at places they may be said to have underrated their case and though some of their statements may be questioned purely on the merits of facts, it is on the whole a strong plea for special ameliorative treatment of those who are suffering not for moral turpitude on their part but purely for the sake of their conscience. Be that as it may, we would refer to one of the statements in the Memorandum, where the Secretaries while referring to Behar, seem to be ill-informed about the actual state of affairs prevailing in this province. While arguing their case they have cited the examples of the United Provinces and Behar and Orissa, where, according to them, the treatment accorded to political prisoners is exemplary. We cannot say exactly what the actual state of affairs in the United Provinces are. But the illusion needs to be cleared up as regards Behar and Orissa. In this province, it is true, the rules made by the local Government in December last, when the jails in the Province began to be flooded owing to the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, were indeed very liberal and the Local Government were justly entitled to the credit of progressive and liberal intentions. But the underlings of the jail department have proved too strong for the Government and it is now an open secret that the original rules in their spirit are at present observed more in breach than in their observance. Various complaints have appeared in press from time to time about the treatment of such prisoners in jails none of which has been contradicted by the Government and such complaints are still pouring in. The Deccan Sabha, therefore, is not correct in emphasising that the treatment meted out to such prisoners in Behar is exemplary.

Sir Sankaran Nair vs. Sir M. O'Dwyer.

The "Leader":—If the 'reliable information' circulated by the Associated Press that the ex-lion of the Punjab has given notice to Sir Sankaran Nair of intention to sue him for alleged defamatory statements against him contained in the book, 'Gandhi and Anarchy', be true, we can only hope that the intention will not fail to be put soon into action. So far as we recollect, Sir Sankaran Nair's offence was that he described Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab during the War as tyrannical and oppressive; but whatever allegations Sir Sankaran might have seen fit to make, one may be sure that he would not have made them without what he considered satisfactory evidence. Sir Sankaran Nair says in that book that he was in a position to know the truth about the martial law administration of 1919 more than most others, including presumably even the members of the Congress Enquiry Committee. Though Sir Sankaran Nair is capable of being indignant and blunt at times, and does not believe in mincing words, he possesses also a strong judicial faculty—it will be remembered he was a judge of the Madras High Court—and he would not make charges against people, without being able to substantiate them completely if necessary. Sir Sankaran Nair will produce a number of important witnesses, it is stated, men some of whom are now in jail and some outside it, in case Sir Michael O'Dwyer carries out this threat. The proceedings of the case will doubtless be sensational and will probably unearth facts which will throw a flood of light upon many an obscure point in recent history. Sir Sankaran Nair is not a man to be deterred by threats, or one who will fail to hit his adversary hard, and in his encounter with Sir Michael O'Dwyer he will command the sympathy of all his countrymen.

LORD LYTTON IN DACCA.

PRAISES "HIGH IDEALISM" OF N.C.O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, July 17.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton with their personal staff arrived at Dacca this afternoon. Addresses of welcome were presented by the Municipality, the District Board, Eastern Bengal Landholders Association, District Moslem Association, and Peoples Association. In the course of a joint reply, the Governor said he would do all he could to maintain the dignity, importance and prestige of Dacca as the second capital of the province but the removal of the Government as a whole to Dacca, even for a short period, was no longer possible. But he would continue the practice of holding the durbar at Dacca and thus emphasise the importance of the historic city.

Referring to the subject of the progressive realisation of full responsible self-Government in India, the Governor said he had consented to come to India only because he believed there would be no departure from the present policy and he would not stay a day longer if he thought he was mistaken in his idea. While deploring racial bitterness stirred up by Non-co-operation, he did not fail to appreciate the high idealism by which some of them were actuated. Promotion of temperance, supression of corruption, encouragement of cottage industries, and improvement of the conditions of the poor were as much a part of the policy of Government as of those who condemned it as Satanic.

ALLEGED BRIBERY AND EXTORTION.

A CASE AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Meja, Allahabad, is engaged in hearing a case in which Ganga Bux, Inspector of Police, and Saheb Ali, Sub-Inspector are charged with alleged bribery and extortion, at the instance of Raja Saheb of Darya who deposed that the accused demanded Rs. 10,000 as bribe from his manager to stop certain proceedings against the Raja. The manager was subsequently arrested by the police. The accused are then said to have personally threatened the Raja if he did not pay at least Rs. 6,000 if he wished to be saved from being involved in case negotiations for bribe continued till Rs. 2,500 was paid to the police. Through fear the Raja reported the matter to the Collector and proceedings were commenced.

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HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT TO WIFE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY'S VERDICT.

King-Emperor
vs.
Jesa Narayan.—Accused.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Jury.)

The accused a Municipal servant was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife Rajabai on the 16th of March last, with a pen-knife.

Mr. S. B. Banajee appeared for the Crown.
Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the accused.

The case for the Crown was that the complainant Rafoland had a quarrel with her husband, the accused on the 18th of March. She, thereupon, left her husband's house and went to live with her brother. The next day while she was going along Babula Tank Road, she met her husband, who wanted her to go with him and on her refusal wanted to take her by force. On her resisting, he went to his house and came back armed with a pen-knife with which he stabbed her in the abdomen, causing three wounds. She had to be taken to the J. J. Hospital where she remained for 22 days before she was discharged. The accused was arrested with the pen-knife in his hand and was committed to the sessions by the learned Magistrate.

The defence was that the husband suspected the wife of carrying on with some Mahomedans. He admitted that he gave her a blow on account of which she fell down on "hoof-nails" and so came by her injuries.

After hearing the evidence and the learned counsel and His Lordship's summing up the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of 6 to 3.

His Lordship disagreed with the verdict of the majority and ordered a retrial.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT.

PLEADER SUSPENDED FROM PRACTICE.

The Government Pleader, High Court
vs.
Hanmant Shripot Kaujalgi.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This was an application presented by the Government pleader praying that the opponent Hanmant S. Kaujalgi, a Pleader practising in the District of Bijapur, might be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

In the application it was stated that the opponent Hanmant Shripat Kaujalgi is a pleader practising in the District of Bijapur, and that a sanad was issued to him on the 15th August, 1916. That the opponent was required by the District Magistrate of Bijapur to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond for Rs. 5,000 with two respectable sureties each in the like amount to be of good behaviour for the period of one year as it appeared to the District Magistrate of Bijapur that the opponent was a person who disseminated or attempted to disseminate seditious matter. That the case was transferred by the High Court to the Court of the District Magistrate at Sholapur. On the 19th October, 1921, the District Magistrate of Sholapur, finding it on inquiry to be proved that it was necessary for maintaining good behaviour that the opponent should execute a bond with sureties, directed under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code that he should enter into a bound for Rs. 5,000 with two respectable sureties each in the like amount to be of good behaviour for a period of one year. Against the order of the District Magistrate, the opponent filed a criminal application for Revision, which was rejected by the High Court. The petitioner submitted that the Their Lordships would be pleased to call on the opponent to show cause why he should not be either suspended or removed from practice or why such other order should not be passed as Their Lordships might deem fit in the exercise of Their Lordships' Disciplinary Jurisdiction.

On the above application a notice was issued against the pleader, who in reply submitted the following statement:—

"I Shripat Kaujalgi heregy submit my statement in answer to the notice issued by the Hon. High Court against me. I had applied for copies of certain papers which I could not get though I applied as far back as the 7th of March. One of the papers was sent on the 31st of March and the other on the 6th of April. So as the accompanying application to the Registrar shows. I have asked for an adjournment and meanwhile submitting this statement with the help of my frail memory. I shall send a full statement after I get all the copies required by me. I hope the case will stand adjourned till then.

PROVISION STATEMENT.

"As to the notes of my speech as given by a reporter who did not know shorthand, who is an ordinary Police Constable, and who said that it was his "first experience of taking down the notes of any lecture," I have already submitted that the report is misleading and does not correctly and fairly report or give the effect of the speech that I made. I have already endeavoured to explain the speech in my statement in the summary proceedings to which I beg to invite the Court's attention. The notes consist of detached and inaccurate or incorrect statements of a long speech which cannot possibly give a correct idea of the views and expressions of the speaker. The learned Magistrate also has not done full justice to me in the view that he has taken about the speech or its effect. So far as this Hon'ble Court is concerned, I was considerably handicapped as I had no right of appeal and the matter was dealt with in revision. The proceedings besides were after all of a summary kind and it will be unfair to me to give effect to the result of such proceedings so as to affect my professional career. I admit that I am a Congressman, faithfully endeavouring to carry out the programme laid by the Congress before the country. In my speech I laid particular emphasis on the aspect of non-violence and I maintain that if my speech had been reported verbatim and read as a whole, there was nothing in it that would have justified the issue of a notice against me. I maintain that I have done nothing that would involve any moral turpitude on my part or nothing that would in any manner disgrace the profession to which I belong. On the other hand I humbly claim that I have honestly endeavoured to render disinterested public service to the best of my rights, always keeping before my mind's eye the ideal of rectitude and justice a departure from which alone would according to my humble submission entitle this Court to take any steps against me. I further submit that this Court has no jurisdiction to concern itself with matters which have nothing to do with anything done by a pleader except in his professional capacity as a pleader or which does not necessarily involve any moral turpitude and that the only effect of taking proceedings against pleaders engaging themselves in disinterested public service will be to create the impression that this Hon'ble Court wishes to come in the way of pleaders taking part in political movements, howsoever unobjectionable they may be in themselves. I repeat again that injustice has already been done to me by the way in which the learned Magistrate dealt with the case in the summary proceedings, and I venture to express the hope that the injustice already done will not be aggravated by acceding to any of the prayers in the petition under reply. I submit that this is a provisional statement subject to correction and addition after I get the required copies."

The opponent then sent a copy of the statement made by him before the District Magistrate in support of his above statement.

THEIR LORDSHIPS' OBSERVATIONS.

Their Lordships observed "In view of the order by the District Magistrate in this case of the 19th October, 1921, directing the pleader concerned to furnish security for maintaining good behaviour, we think that the proper order to make on the present application of the Government pleader is to suspend him from practice during the period during which the order to furnish security continues in force—on the expiration of that period the pleader concerned may apply to this court for the restoration of the sanad. In making this order we do not mean to enunciate any general rule. It must depend upon the circumstances of each case and the nature of the facts connected with the order. It is open to this court to consider whether the order made by the District Magistrate is based upon sufficient materials, but no attempt has been made before us by the pleader concerned to show that, that order was not properly made."

The Government Pleader in support of the rude.

No appearance for the opponent.

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Inspection of Stationery articles, Time pieces, Razors, Pens, etc. invited.

LOVELUCK & CO.
Post Box 280. MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The monsoon has strengthened in the southern half of the Peninsula and has extended into Baluchistan.. The conditions are unsettled off the North Madras coast. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam and North Madras coast. Chief amounts:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point, Akyab three, Raigoon one and a half, Kyaukpyu, Minbu one, Dibrugarh one and half, Tezpur, Gauhati one, Shillong one and a half, Cherrapunji six, Berhampore one, Jalpaiguri four, Daltonganj one and a half, Gorakhpur, Lucknow two, Bahraich five, Mukteswar one, Mussooree eight, Dehra Dun two, Ambala four, Delhi three-quarters, Dalhousie one, Fort Sandman three, Karwar one and a half, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin two, Negapatam one, Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in submontane Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 18th July.	
			1920.	1921.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.40	38.30	39.50	27.63
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	39.05	29.67
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	..	..	35.21	29.50
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	33.88	31.20
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-east of the division. Ambala received a very heavy fall of 3.96in. while Delhi had 0.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south-east and are clear in the north and south-west. Humidity is in excess at Ambala. Day temperature was below normal at Delhi and Hissar. Night temperature was higher than usual in the north and the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.41in., Mainpuri 0.10in., Cawnpore 0.60in. and Allahabad 0.67in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. At Mainpuri humidity is in excess and day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has decreased. Mount Abu had a light fall of 0.10in. Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in north Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was above normal at Karachi but below it at other stations. Night temperature was higher than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rajkot reports 0.47in., Bhavnagar Para 0.27in., Surat 0.43in. and Ahmedabad 0.32in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bhuj humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para but above it at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur and Chanda report 0.64in. and 0.12in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Amraoti humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in the Berars.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Bombay had 0.40in., Ratnagiri 0.33in., Mormugao 0.86in. and Karwar 1.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.15in., Belgaum 0.10in. and Hyderabad 0.62in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Malegaon and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been normally active on the west coast of the Peninsula and has extended on the Madras coast and in south Deccan. Rain has decreased in Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the United Provinces, the south-east Punjab and on the Madras coast and local in Gujarat,, Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and Mysore with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Rajputana. Ambala received a very heavy fall of 3.90in. the only other fall exceeding two inches amounting to 2.21in. at Cochin. The sea is rough at Colombo, Trivandrum, Mormugao and Karachi. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the south-east Punjab and the west United Provinces. Night temperature was higher than usual in Sind and in the north and west Punjab.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces and the south-east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th July 1922.

The monsoon has been more active in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the east and north Punjab. Rajputana, eastern half of the Central Prvinces, the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, north Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Rangoon two inches; Bassein, Diamond Island, Akyab, Bhamo one; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong one; Berhampore one and a half; Jalpaiguri four; Purnea, Naya-Dumka one and a half; Dehra-Dun two, Mussooree one and a half; Chakrata one and Ludhiana two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 17th	98.1	87	0	68	0	0
Jask	96.3	87.6	76	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	89.0	83.2	81	0	0	—0.16
Do. 6th	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.3	89.5	54	..	0	—1.47
Rawalpindi	100.7	68.1	63	..	1.61	—4.37
Lahore	104.1	86.3	60	..	2.41	—2.87
Hissar	94.1	80.9	67	..	3.01	—0.5
Ambala	98.7	75.7	95	3.99	11.01	+3.71
Delhi	84.2	78.2	87	0.70	4.87	—3.87
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	84.6	79.6	68	0.41	4.48	—3.57
Mainpuri	87.0	80.1	92	0.10	8.71	+1.91
Jhansi	89.3	79.6	81	0.03	9.40	+1.95
Cawnpore	90.6	78.8	93	0.60	8.67	+0.51
Allahabad	90.1	79.4	93	0.67	11.61	+1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.8	89.4	57	..	0	—0.77
Kurachi	93.0	82.9	81	..	0.02	—2.71
Ajmer	88.2	76.6	79	..	3.47	—2.55
Jaipur	88.0	61.8	88	0.04	6.19	—1.66
Kotah	90.6	79.8	72	..	5.70	—3.13
Mount Abu	89.0	66.4	100	0.10	5.73	—11.36
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	93.6	75.5	68	..	1.01	—4.65
Dwarka	89.2	81.2	77	..	3.99	—3.63
Veraval	93.9	80.8	85	0.58	9.87	—3.08
Jakhau	90.6	74.8	86	0.47	5.44	—7.80
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	76.8	81	0.27	5.93	—3.34
Surat	87.8	76.6	93	0.43	19.47	+0.10
Ahmedabad	92.6	77.1	8	0.32	1.89	—3.86
Deesa	94.0	78.0	77	0.01	2.92	—3.01
Neemuch	86.9	74.8	78	..	14.78	+2.99
Indore	86.3	75.4	87	..	14.64	—3.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88.9	76.8	77	..	6.33	—0.85
Saugor	86.8	74.2	88	..	16.84	+3.59
Hoshungabad	88.1	76.8	85	..	15.26	+0.94
Khandwa	—	74.7	13	..	4.76	—5.85
Akola	92.6	76.8	74	..	8.65	—3.53
Amraoti	91.1	76.1	74	0.04	11.80	—0.41
Nagpur	85.9	74.8	83	0.64	8.74	—4.74
Chanda	84.9	75.4	85	0.12	13.06	—3.39
Raipur	87.7	74.8	84	0.65	2.51	—3.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	77.8	84	0.40	33.80	+2.49
Ratnagiri	88.1	76.4	86	0.33	60.84	+19.84
Marmugoa	85.9	76.8	95	0.86	55.41	+6.77
Karwar	82.9	75.9	93	1.65	51.88	+8.27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.4	72.5	69	..	7.98	+0.42
Ahmednagar	88.1	70.6	64	..	6.69	—0.75
Poona	81.6	69.7	83	0.15	7.69	—1.5
Sholapur	98.5	72.7	78	..	8.87	+1.49
Bijapur	90.5	71.3	79	..	3.17	—1.45
Belgaum	5.5	67.7	95	0.10	11.62	+3.14
Aurangabad	85.2	70.2	77	..	13.16	+2.94
Hiamabad (Indus)	88.5	74.1	78	0.0	10.78	—0.39
Hyderabad	92.4	73.9	77	0.62	4.45	—3.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.6	73.0	93	1.77	99.18	+8.88
Calicut	77.0	73.1	99	1.90	71.23	78.74
Cochin	79.6	71.7	94	2.21	53.44	+20.78
Colombo	83.2	70.4	85	..	12.36	+0.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.6	74.2	95	0.60	4.78	—3.45
Bellary	91.2	75.2	67	..	0.82	—2.52
Cuddapah	99.9	74.0	59	1.35	3.62	—1.68
Madras	91.4	75.2	8	0.07	3.31	—0.61
Bangalore	84.3	66.6	91	0.25	4.48	—1.02
Coimbatore	85.9	69.8	88	..	2.36	—0.34
Trichinopoly	95.4	76	71	..	0.61	—1.45
Pampanaur	98.7	74.3	83	1.17	3.17	—0.50

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water if at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in		July	h. m.	ft. in.
W	19	m 6 35	24 1		19	m 0 2	18 6
		5 58a	24 0			0 32a	21 4
Th	20	m 8 5	24 0		20	m 1 39	18 2
		11a	24 0			1 58a	21 4
F.	21	m 9 9	25 0		21	m 2 8	17 6
		8 2a	25 1			3 59a	20 6
S.	22	m 10 0	26 00		22	m 3 0	16 7
		9 28a	26 0			5 45a	19 9
S	23	m 10 45	27 11		23	m 3 49	15 9
		10 24a	26 0			4 36a	18 9
M	24	m 11 25	28 11		24	m 4 26	14 11
		11 17a	27 4			5 32a	17 10
T.	25	m 5 20	24 0		25	m 10 56	20 11
		6 56a	25 1				

"AND WE WENT TOGETHER."

The "G. I. P. Railway Magazine" of July says:—

We publish a small illustrated sketch in this issue entitled "Allah-Ho-Akhbar"—God is Greatest—the ejaculation which is almost hourly on the lips of pious Muslims, and it tempts us to refer to the lesson it conveys in just that one sentence "And we went together."

The sketch leaves much to the imagination—that tribute to the intelligence of the reader so often wanting in writings more verbose—and paints an old time picture in the person and words of the venerable "brother" who can yet see with eyes that appreciate what younger vision portrayed to him in the past of the part played by West and East in the moulding of the India of today. He sees with obvious pain signs of the disappearance of those conditions, that line of thought, that understanding and that mutual goodwill which maintained a bridge in the past connecting interests honourable and pleasant to both, and he invokes the blessing of Allah on the King's Son. One recognises in it the desire for a continuance of old time conditions linked with the natural aspirations of his educated countrymen. The British are Great: the Indian is Great: but "God is Greatest", and may He mould the two together and prosper the land of Ind.

But to reach there we must go "together."

It must be admitted that in the past, sections of us became responsible for a false type who traded on overbearing, and on being "superior"—good form save the mark—and did incalculable harm. But if looking back we can claim anything, we can that we have evolved a type of Indian who is infinitely superior to them who bent under Foreign Sway with no hope in the future, and if we have opened for that type a brighter future in their own country, we must not grudge them the desire to profit by what they have imbibed. That after all will be the fulfilment of the greatest "Mission" on which British rule may look back with satisfaction. To achieve that we must not shirk the task of working together merely because the enlightened Indian now claims equal standing as the result of a conquest won on the battle fields of progress, more glorious in our history than those of Plassey and Seringapatam. In that equal standing there is now and will continue to be spacious room for the right class of Britisher. And to such with aspirations Civil or Military, which may lure them to India in the future, there will be the best of honourable rewards to be earned on retirement in the realisation that "We went together."

"ALLAH-O-AKBAR."

It was during the Prince's visit to Delhi, and the day was that of the People's Fair on Tis Hazari maidan. I was the guest of a Maharaja, a charming personality, and returning from the fair, I left the car to follow, and was walking to my hotel, when I heard the ejaculation from an old man by the road side. I will quote him in full: *"God is greatest and may He bless the son of the Badshah."* It arrested me, and I turned to the venerable speaker.

"Sahib," said he, "I have lived an hundred years, and, God be praised, have known Peace and Security after many troubles in years gone by, but I now see, though my eyes are dim, and I hear much of unwisdom, nay madness in the land. Tell me of the Badshah's son."

I did my best, and taking him with me, felt it a privilege to converse with him. I then asked him to allow me to photograph him. And later, when we had talked long, and I had learned much and admired more, I said to him:

"Brother, I too am old, and although you, O chosen of God, are older, permit me to call you brother, and take you to your home." And we went together.

"Sahib Brother," said my venerable friend when we parted, "my time is near, but may Allah preserve you, and may He bring all of you and all of us together to work for the good of this country. Bandhegi, Sahib. Allah-Ho-Akhbar."

Passing through Delhi two months later, I enquired for him. He had answered the last call. Allah had taken him to his reward.

May he rest in Peace.



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SIROHI AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Rajasthan Sewa Sangha of Ajmer recently published a pamphlet, entitled "The Second Bhil Tragedy in Sirohi State" purporting to be an account of what reporters of this society saw and heard during a visit to certain villages in Sirohi, called Valoria and Bhula, shortly after the Sirohi Darbar had taken punitive measures against the inhabitants of these villages. In this pamphlet the following allegations have been made:—

(1) That the Diwan of Sirohi threatened to shoot the headmen of Valoria unless they came to meet him.
(2) That at the meeting eventually arranged a European threatened to shoot the headmen.
(3) That a woman named Gomi was intentionally fired at and wounded by some of the troops.
(4) That the modesty of a woman named Bhadoo, aged 75 was outraged most shamelessly by the troops.
(5) That a boy, aged 10 years, named Rata was burnt in a hay stack.
(6) That three cows and one bullock were shot dead and a calf burnt.
(7) That the villagers' grinding mills were broken and their agricultural implements destroyed or carried away.
(8) That the wooden structures over the wells were burnt.
(9) That the Bhils had collected revenue and had informed the Diwan of Sirohi of their willingness to pay it just before action was taken against them, but inspite of this operations were not suspended.

With the exception of the wound inflicted on the woman Gomi and the killing of a bullock there is not an item of truth in these allegations.

The woman was accidently wounded and has herself acknowledged that she was struck by a stray bullet. No woman was seen by the troops during the operations. A stray bullet also accounted for the death of the bullock.

This disposes of the more objectionable assertions but the pamphlet is full of other exaggerations and gross inaccuracies.

The following is a brief account of the Bhil-Girasia rising in Sirohi, the measures taken to secure a settlement without resorting to force, the conduct of the operations and results attained.

The rising was provoked by an obscure Bania named Moti Lal who was first heard of in September 1921 in the role of an agitator working amongst the Bhils of Mewar. He claimed to be a deciple of Mr. Gandhi (a claimed denied by Mr. Gandhi himself) and moved about exhorting the Bhils to reform their lives and incidentally to refuse payment of revenue and Rasad and Begar.

Having successfully played upon the feelings of the Bhils, a people peculiarly swayed by superstition, he soon arrogated to himself the divine rank and was accepted by them as their Bhagwan or God. This obedience of his order was punished by the outcasting of individuals or by fining villages and he eventually inspired Bhils over a wide area, with the idea of setting up a Bhil Raj under himself. In pursuance of this project Bhil officials were actually selected and appointed.

In December 1921 Moti Lal with two hundred Bhils beat officials of the Jharol Estate in Mewar and took from them revenue which they had collected. Shortly afterward in Danta territory a police patrol was attacked and 4 of the Sowars' ponies were wounded. A Customs clerk and a Bania were also taken away forcibly and beaten. On the 7th January 1922 two constables petrolling in the Danta State were beaten and deprived of their guns. In the middle of February the Assistant Political Agent, Mahaikanta, was fired on by Bhils under Moti Lal. On the 3rd March an Idar sepoy was assaulted and roughly handled by his followers. On the 7th March at Pal in Idar State Moti Lal's force fired on the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, without provocation and despite all efforts of the Political Superintendent to avoid a collision and induce Moti Lal and his Bhils to discuss their trouble peacefully with him. The fire was returned and after an engagement in which the Bhils lost 22 killed and 29 wounded, Moti Lal disappeared and has not been heart of since.

Previous to this, however, Moti Lal had appeared in the Sirohi State in January and on the 15th of that month he marched with a following of several thousand armed Bhils through Abu Road and held meetings in order to spread his doctrines in the neighbouring villages. After his departure from Sirohi territory the Bhils and Girasias of the State who had come under the influence of his teaching, began to give trouble. They removed the tilled crop without paying the State share, ceased all patrol work which they formerly performed for the safety of Pilgrims proceeding to Anabaji from Abu Road and razed to the ground a Thana where part of the revenue in kind was stored.

By February the majority of the Bhils and Girasias of Sirohi had taken a vow to act in unison with the Bhils and Girasias of the other State.

From the moment that unrest became noticiable and up to the 5th April, the Chief Minister of Sirohi made every endeavour possible to induce the villagers to come to their senses. As all overtures were refused and their attitude became increasingly aggressive, it was decided that the chief Minister with a Political Officer and an escort should visit Siawa village, the inhabitants of which were the most truculent, in order to get into touch with the headmen, hear their grievances and persuade them to dissociate themselves from a movement which was leading them into open rebellion.

Siawa village was consequently visited on the 6th April. The Girasias were found to be highly excited and bellicose but after much difficulty about 40 villagers were collected. Their grievances were heard and they were asked whether they would agree to the payment of revenue due to the State as soon as the complaints had been remedied. This they refused flatly to do until the grievance of the Bhils and Girasias of all the other States concerned had been remedied. The Chief Minister and the Political Officer then proceeded with the escort to the principal headman's house and removed his grain Villagers thereupon appeared on the surrounding hills and beat the war drums. Others advanced within a hundred yards of the force and indulged in abusive language and threatening gesture. All were armed. In order to avoid bloodshed the Chief Minister and the Political Officer with the escort returned to Abu Road. Two shots were fired at the party as it left the village. That evening the villagers looted the shop of the Excise Contractor and illtreated him. The road to Munkathala was obstructed with stone and on the 7th April pickets were posted and a large number of Girasias concentrated on the hills immediately surrounding Abu Road. On the 8th April this concentration numbered about 7000. On the 11th April a letter was sen tto the headman signed by the Chief Minister and the Political Officer advising them to come in and negotiate. Emissaries were also sent for the same purpose. The same evening a Sirohi State petrol which had orders not to fire on the Girasias unless in self defence was attacked and fired upon without provocation, one of the party being wounded.

At 3 a.m., on the 12th April a Girasia of Siawa came to say that the headman refused to come in and negotiate. It was consequently decided to deal with the rebellion in this part by marching against Siawa the same morning and burning a portion of the village.

The Sirohi State troops were accompanied by a company of the Mewar Bhil Corps. On arrival inside the village the force was fired upon by Girasias concealed in a Nullah. These were engaged and driven into the hills and the force returned to Abu Road after burning 22 huts. In all cases the huts were searched for occupants before being fired. After this action the villagers reported the loss of three killed, but have since intimated that the persons supposed to have been killed fled to Palanpur where they now are. This action resulted in the immediate submission of the majority of the villages in the Santpur Tehsil. By the end of April it became apparent that the villages of Valoria, Bhula and Nawawas in the Rohira Tehsil were also in open rebellion against the State. They expelled the Thanedars from the villages and burnt certain thana huts. The Bhils of Valoria were busy intimidating the Girasias of the Pindwara Tehsil, who were reluctant to join them. A concentration assembled in the neighbourhood of these villages where they built about 100 Sangars. The leaders were sendings emissaries into Mewar and to the Bhakar Parganah of Sirohi calling upon Bhils to come to their assistance. On the 30th April a conciliatory message was addressed to the headmen asking them to come and discuss their trouble. Acceptance of this letter was refused. The State forces thereupon concentrated at Rohira on the 4th of May. Another letter was despatched to the headmen on that day advising them to surrender but as no attention was paid to this letter or to the advise canveyed by emissaries the force advanced to Valoria on the 5th May. Resistance was offered and an engagement followed with a force of Bhils and Girasias which their own headmen estimate to have numbered anything between 4000 and 7000 and which was composed of villagers from Mewar, Denta and Idar as well as from other disaffected villages in the Sirohi State. The villagers were driven into the hills and the major portion of the village was burnt after each house had been searched for occupants. Eleven of the concentration are known to have been killed. On the return of the force to Rohira another letter was sent to the headmen and villagers of Bhula and Nawawas advising their surrender and warning them that if they did not do so so their villages would be burnt. A defiant message was returned. Operations were consequently carried out next day. Resistence was negligible and most of the huts of these villages were burnt: the same care being taken as at Siawa and Valoria that no hut was inhabited. Two Bhills were wounded. On the morning of 11th May the headmen of Valoria met the Chief Minister and Political Officer. They acknowledged they had been led astray and expressed their anxiety to return to the allegiance of their Darbar. They willingly performed the ceremoney required for the breaking of the Eki (union) and then stated the grievances. These were noted for the consideration of the Darbar and the headmen were informed that His Highness' order would be communicated to them in due course. Much satisfaction was evinced at the result of the meeting. A similar meeting with identical results was effected the following day with the headmen of Bhula and Nawawas.

His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi himself then proceeded to Rohira and examined the villagers' grievances with the result that the concessions he has granted to his misguided subjects have been received with genuine gratification and the villagers are deeply impressed with His Highness' generosity and clemency.

This settlement was quickly followed by the submission of Girasias of Pindwara. The Bhils and Girasias of the Bhakar Parganah and the villages of Santpur Tehsil which remained to be dealt with have now also submitted.

In these cases also His Highness has promulgated terms which are both merciful and generous.

The rising in Sirohi has thus collapsed. In order that the settlement might be as definite and public as possible His Highness presented all the headmen before the Hon. the Agent to the Govenor-General in Rajputana and invited him to examine the lists of grievances as well as the terms decided upon. The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General was impressed by the liberality of the concessions granted and the headmen expressed before him their entire satisfaction. The appeared genuinely to regret the rashness which had prompted them to rebel against the Darbar and to be relieved that they were no longer embroiled in a movement, the futility of which had become apparent to them.

The pamphlet is full not only of other inaccuracies and exaggerations but also contains absolute falsehood, e.g., that the Chief Minister asked the headmen of Valoria at the meeting on the 11th (1) whether they were on the side of the Government or of Gandhi, (ii) that when the Panches of Vasa undertook to pay themselves the entire revenue due from Valoria the Chief Minister said that the question of payment of revenue was unmaterial, (iii) that he was out to break the Eki etc. etc., but they are so many that it is no good going into them further.—Yours, etc.

R. K. MALAVIYA.
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

Sirohi, July 11.

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LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the last occasion the nature and scope of the Land Acquisition Act was examined as also the theory and practice, showing that the operation of the Act, even as it is, runs counter to its spirit. To-day, I propose to deal with what the public thinks about the Act and also lay bare its several defects in contrast with the English legislation in the matter. One wonders after comparing and contrasting the Land Acquisition Act and the Land Claims Act, how the same English people legislate such different laws in the same matter, in spite of their professed love for liberty, equity and justice. One outstanding feature of the present Act is that the Collector is left all powerful and the owner of the land has to labour under a hundred handicaps. Recourse to law means a great waste of money and time. These, very few people can spare, when the fight is such an unequal one, between an omni-potent Government on the one hand and a poor land-owner on the other.

That the Act needs a drastic amendment has been vehemently urged on the Government. The Indian National Congress and the several provincial conferences have protested against it. As if, to show that the Government is alive to the short comings of the Act, they have proposed a few amendments. But, they are so innocent, that they bring about no material change, either in the theory or the operation of the Act in question. I shall examine, the most important of them, side by side with which the Bassein and Pen Maharastra Conferences have to say in the matter. In the resolution of the said Conferences, we find clauses containing the following substance:—

"(1) Public purpose should be decided upon by the Local Legislative Council of the province, to which the Land Acquisition Act is to be applied. (2) Recommendations of the Industrial Commission should be regarded as the guiding policy. (3) Compensation should be settled by the principal court of jurisdiction, a representative of the person to be dispossessed and a jury of three gentlemen and (4) Before, compensation is actually paid, proprietory rights should in no way be tampered with.

If the Act is amended in the light of these recommendations, there will remain little to complain. Nobody disputes that every Government must have a Land Acquiring Act in its legal armoury, for very often land really needs to be required for a genuine public purpose. But, the way in which the Government proposes to amend it, will satisfy none. The proposed amendments deal with few details, keeping the principles in tact. The only important amendments are, (1) If a person to be dispossessed files a complaint that the collector concerned proposes to acquire his land with a malevolent purpose, the whole case be referred to a court of law; (2) The land acquiring officer should not decide compensation.

Obviously enough there is a world of difference between the public demands and the Government concessions. The Government will have satisfied public opinion, if only it sincerely follows the English Land Claims Act and brings the Indian legislation in line with it. I shall now go into a few of the salient features of the English Act. In England, when the land is to be acquired for an industrial company, the whole question is laid before the parliament and when it passes an Act deciding that a particular industrial enterprise is in public interest, an agreement is entered into. Everyone will see the difference between the collective wisdom of seven hundred chosen representatives of the public and two or three officials. Again, while the discussion in Parliament is going on, the land-owners are given a chance to have their say in the matter.

The Housing problem is a very important matter. The English law dinstinctly puts down that if more than thirty persons are to be evicted, housing provision for them must be made beforehand. The Company concerned is to do it and authorised agents of the Government have to sanction it. The condition in India is only too well-known and we have no wish to dilate on it. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission are very clear in this matter. In the first place, the commission say that no large tracts of land, having settled population should be acquired as far as possible, but if that is unavoidable, provision for land and homes elsewhere must be made beforehand. Now, let us remember that Sir Dorab Tata himself was one of the Commissioners and he is not known to have written a minute of dissent. His Company was, therefore, at least morally bound to care for what their principal had said. The experience of the dispossed ryots in the Andhra valley scheme was painful as Sir Dorab and Mr. Bhaha have admitted and it is but natural that similar apprehensions should exist in Mulshi.

Lastly, I shall deal only with one more point. In ordinary transactions, we pay the price first and then buy a thing. At any rate, both the actions are simultaneous. But, all commonsense is set at naught, in the application of this Act. People in India, receive compensation even after two or three years the land is acquired and operations on the land begin, before even an agreement between the Secretary of State and the Company is signed. In England, the compensation is given before or credited in a bank to the owner's name. In India, his land to a peasant means his whole earth and paradise and the ways of dealing with such a man must therefore be modest and delicate.

Let us hope that the Government will bear in mind that as far as possible laws should not be coercive, but in harmony with public opinion. Laws must have a moral sanction of the people to whom they are to be administered. In the words of Burke 'people crushed by law have no hopes but from power. If laws are their enemies, they will be enemies to laws.'—Yours, etc.,

T. V. PARVATE.

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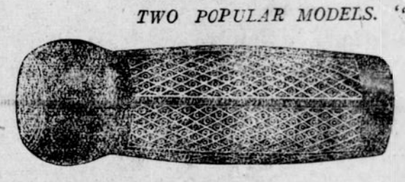
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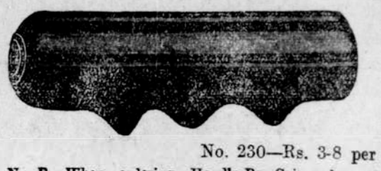
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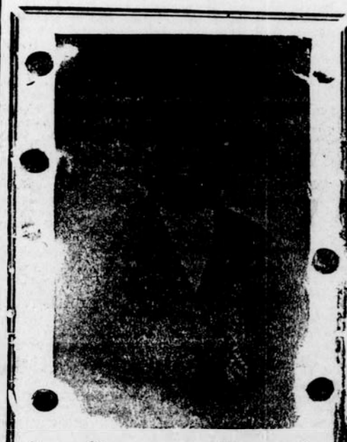
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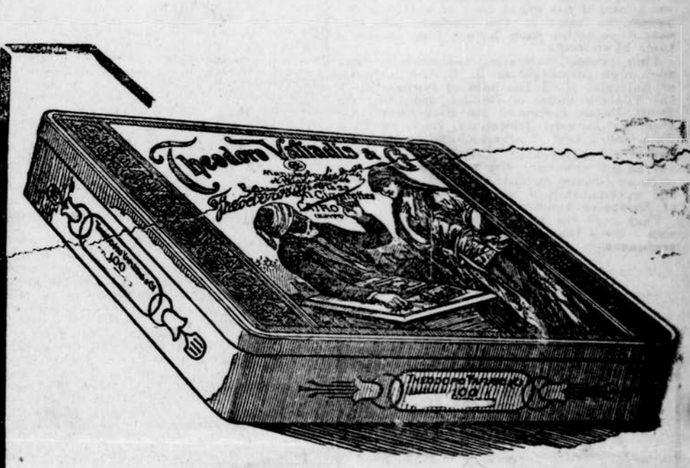
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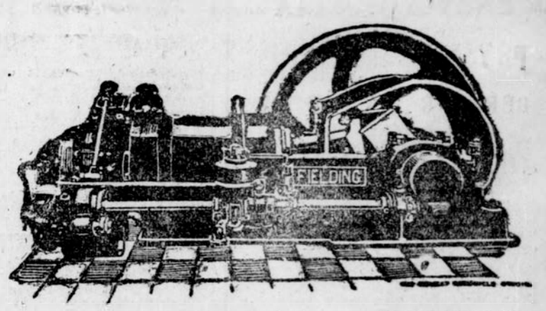
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